The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

A Great Battle Impending North of the Loire.

Demonstrations by the Germans on the French Right and Left.

Probable Capture of Chateaudun by the Germans.

A Prussian Offer to Mediate in the Eastern Difficulty.

Resignation of the Potocki Ministry in Hungary.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Position on the Loire—German Demonstrations on the French Right and Left—A Great Battle Imminent—Skirmishing and Small Encounters.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The *Moniteur* says a great battle is impending. The skirmishing so far has resulted in favor of the French. The Prussians demonstrated toward Glen and Montargis, but encountered a resistance which obliged them to make a change in their plan of attack. They moved a portion of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateaudun was in consequence left uncovered, and has possibly been captured.

MOVEMENTS ON FRIDAY.

There was desultory fighting at several points along the front of the Army of the Loire on Friday. No particulars have come to hand. The Uhlans are reported near La Chartre—twenty-five miles south-east of Le Mans.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN PLANS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—German plans for the investment of Orleans have fallen into the hands of the French. Engagements are reported at Coulmiers and Bacon.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRANCS-TIREURS.

The Francs-Tireurs are reorganizing under superior officers, and their efficiency has already been greatly enhanced. They make frequent captures of Prussian trains and munitions, and, fighting in smaller bodies, inflict serious harm on Prussian communications.

The Main Body of the Army of the Loire—A Sortie from Paris Expected.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The main body of the Loire Army is ascertained to occupy an entrenched position between Arthenay and Orleans.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—Forts Issy, Vanviers and Montrouge opened fire last night. A sortie is expected.

A French Movement from Le Mans—Prussians Falling Back.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—A report of the repulse of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful movement of the French army from Le Mans is reported. It has caused the Prussians, who were moving from Alencon, to fall back.

Operations in the North—Siege of Montmedy—Longwy Threatened.

LILLE, Nov. 27.—An engagement took place on Saturday at the village of Boves, near Amiens. The French troops repulsed the Germans with the bayonet. The assailants suffered severely, losing three times as many men as the French. The army in and around Amiens is full of confidence.

SIEGE OF MONTMEDY.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 26.—Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Montmédy. The place at last accounts was closely invested, though siege works had not been commenced. The commandant threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender.

A SORTIE AT BELFORT.

The garrison at Belfort made a sortie on Wednesday, but were driven back.

NEUVILLE AND LONGWY.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The Prussians on Thursday bombarded Neuville. A German force with artillery is marching on Longwy. Great alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

Paris Still Confident—An Abundance of Bread and Wine—Reports from Berlin—Offers of Parisians to Surrender.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A telegram, varying from all other authorities, has just been given to the public here, announcing that Paris is still confident, and that there is subsistence in the city for two months and a half—bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The telegram says, further, that the French are erecting additional defences on all sides. Advices from Paris by balloon up to Thursday noon represent the situation favorable, and the public *morale* satisfactory. The guns of the besiegers are quiet.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Reports have been received here from time to time announcing that large bodies of citizens, and in some cases the regular troops of the garrison at Paris, have come to the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender, but were invariably turned back. These reports have latterly been confirmed by dispatches from the German head-quarters at Versailles.

Ten thousand Prussians have left Sedan for Paris. The bridges in their rear were destroyed.

Operations of the Army Against Garibaldi—Citeaux Pillaged—The Prussians Routed at Demuin.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Details of the movements of the Prussian Army operating against Gen. GARIBALDI have been received today. After their repulse at Neuts, they pillaged Citeaux, and concentrated at Dijon. A force of 20,000 Prussians occupied Beleame, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, on Tuesday night, the 22d, but retired toward Nogent-le-Rotrou, on Thursday.

FRENCH VICTORY.

A sharp engagement occurred at Demuin on Thursday. Two French battalions attacked a force of 1,500 Prussians who were entrenched at that point, and had three cannon. The Prussians were routed and pursued as far as Quesnel.

APPROACHING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—Thousands of citizens of the suburbs of Paris, while gathering their crops lately, have approached the Prussian lines. The Prussians were compelled to fire upon them to drive them off. The weather continues cold and disagreeable. Military operations are next to impossible at present.

Miscellaneous—Action in the North German Parliament—The German Steamers.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—In the North German Parliament, today, the bill granting credit for one hundred million of thalers was read twice. There were only four votes against the second reading.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The steam-ships *Ohio* and *Deutschland*, of the North German Lloyd, have sailed from Grimsby for Bremen. The former was from Baltimore, and the latter from New-York.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Unfounded Rumor of a Declaration of War by Russia—Offered Mediation of Prussia—The Principalities.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A report was in circulation this afternoon that Russia had declared war, but it proved to be unfounded.

PRUSSIA AS MEDIATOR.

Prussia has made a tender of her good offices as mediator between Russia and the other Powers. The basis on which the proposal is made is as yet unknown.

SENTIMENT IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 27.—The *Vidovdan*, commenting on an article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, says the prosperity of the Principalities does not depend on the relations of the Czar and the Sublime Porte, but on weighty internal reforms.

Mr. Russell's Mission—Prussia Not in Concert with Russia—The Reply of Italy.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—ODO RUSSELL dined with the King last night, and had an interview with BISMARCK this afternoon. Prussia adheres to the Conference, and has no concert with Russia, whose circular causes surprise. Prussia cannot interfere at present.

THE ITALIAN REPLY TO RUSSIA.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—The Italian note dispatched to St. Petersburg remonstrates against the renunciation of the Treaty of Paris.

Count Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Granville—A New Weapon in Russia's Possession—Temporary Furloughs to Russian Troops.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Count GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply to Earl GRANVILLE'S note, which was read in the Cabinet session last evening, does not withdraw Russia's claim to a modification of the treaty of Paris; repeats reference to the violations of the treaty by other European Powers, and it meets Earl GRANVILLE'S complaint that Russia desired to repudiate the treaty without first appealing to the other Powers by expressing a doubt whether such an appeal would have been successful.

The Russian Note—Opinion in Washington as to the Prospects of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Information received here today from London is to the effect that the Russian reply to Earl GRANVILLE'S note is not regarded as entirely satisfactory by the English Cabinet. It is not believed here, however, that any further serious consequences are likely to grow out of the correspondence between the two Governments.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Resignation of the Hungarian Ministry—The Emperor Considering it—The Treaty Incorporating Baden with North Germany.

PESTH, Nov. 27.—Count POTOCKI has tendered the resignation of the Ministry, and it is now under the consideration of the Emperor.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—By treaty just signed here, the Baden troops are incorporated with the Federal Army, and come under the sole command and direction of King WILLIAM and the War Office at Berlin.

A French Editor in Belgium—Marine Disaster.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.—M. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC will commence the publication of a journal in this city.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The bark *Josephine* is stranded at the mouth of the Weser.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESING announces that during the past week $6,864 20 was received at the General Consulate, the proceeds of the collections in aid of the German relief fund here and in the interior, making, with the previous collections, a total of $254,682 91. The amount received during the past week included a contribution of $635 10 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Marietta, Ohio; $370 by the Mozart Maennerchor, of this City, the proceeds of a concert at Terrace Garden; $370 50 by the Patriotic Aid Society at Johnstown, Penn.; $578 by the German Lutheran congregation of St. John's Church, in Christopher-street; $600 by the German Aid Society in Boston; $125 by the Germans of New-Britain, Conn., fourth donation; $156, the proceeds of a collection in the German Evangelical Church in Madison-street; $700 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Springfield, Ohio; $47 by the Germans at Fort Wayne, Ind.; $50 by the Germans at West Meriden, Conn.; $100 by the German Society at Owensboro, Ky., the proceeds of a concert; $489 90 by the Germans at Louisville, and $700 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Tell City, Ind. The rest was contributed by a number of German lodges and private parties in this City.

The French National Subscription.

Notwithstanding the liberal patronage of the French Fair in this City, and of the French Fairs in various localities in the interior, the French subscription is continued with great liberality and unabated success, and the Committee in this City is constantly receiving contributions. The Committee has received from Denver City a check for $1,342 25 on Messrs. KOUNZ & BROTHER. Of this amount $525 was was raised by subscription by a committee, of which M. MARION, who makes the remittance, is the Treasurer, and $817 25 was realized by a festival which was arranged by a committee of ladies in that city. This is a liberal contribution, when it is considered that the French population in Denver City is very limited in comparison with the German element. The sum of $87 25 was received, the amount of a second subscription among the French at Canton, Ohio, where a Mme. FLAVIE NEUMONT is very active in raising funds, and it is announced that more will be forthcoming. Among other subscriptions of smaller amounts, $20 was received from two Canadians at Red Mountain City.

ROME.

The Pope and His Programme—Complaints of the Prelates—Papal Affluence.

Writing from Rome on Nov. 4, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Pope is carrying out his programme with unwavering rigor. For the first time during his reign, he omitted this morning his annual visit to the Church of San Carlo al Corso, and did not solemnize the usual ceremony at the high altar of St. Peter's. Nor did he celebrate the festival of All Saints, nor hold a *cappella papale* on 'the day of the dead,' a solemnity of immemorial usage. Mgr. PACCA, the major-domo, and Mgr. RICCI, maestro di camera, have both sold their horses, to show how complete is their captivity at the Vatican. No layman is permitted to approach the Holy Father, except in a general audience, to which, as I before informed you, only certified partisans of the temporal power are admitted. This morning the Pope received a number of these adherents, of both sexes, who were ranged along the saloon through which he passed on his way to the gardens. The Holy Father was strongly guarded by his escort, composed of Cardinals ANTONELLI, BONAPARTE, PITRA and BARNABO. He stopped several times on his way, and exchanged a few words with the more conspicuous visitors, but seemed to speak with constraint. The prelates of the Court complain that he does not pay them their pensions, for which they say he has abundant means, as he received on the 19th of September, from the Depositoria Pontificia, 4,000,000 francs, and left there 2,000,000 francs more, which he can demand from the Italian authorities. Besides this, enormous sums have been sent to him from different countries and been presented by individuals. The Holy Father distributed a large sum among the military officers whom he received the other day, and Cardinal MATTEI has bequeathed a legacy of 30,000 Swiss crowns to the Pontifical soldiers who, on their disbandment, refused to take service in the Italian Army. This preference of the military irritates the prelates, and they declare the Pope's communiqué in the *Osservatore Romano*, denying the receipt of considerable donations, is simply intended as an evasion of the payments due to themselves."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WEST.

Immigration Convention in New-Mexico—Advantages of the Territory for Settlers—Arrest of Notorious Counterfeiters—Trials in Tennessee for Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 26.—The Territorial Immigration Convention, with representatives from the various counties, assembled here today at the Senate Chamber, and was called to order by Hon. HENRY WETTER, Secretary of the Territory. Judge BENEDICT, of Santa Fé County, was chosen President, and a Vice-President and Secretary from the various counties represented were elected. Speeches were made by P. L. BENNETT and Judge SHAW, of Secoro County, A. P. SULLIVAN, editor of the Santa Fé *Post*, and District-Attorney ASHENFELTER. The speakers urged the organization of a Territorial Society, to publish to the world correct information regarding the resources of the Territory. They claimed that New-Mexico offered the greatest advantages to miners and farmers, and also that it was one of the richest stock-raising countries in the Union. They urged that measures be taken to secure railroad immigration and the establishment of public schools. Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were appointed, and the Convention then adjourned until Monday. The delegates apparently feel great interest in the movement, and speak very confidently of its results.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—JOHN H. MCCARTNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from a station-house in Cincinnati on Sunday last, was arrested near Venice, Ill., on Friday night by United States Detectives EGAN, APPLEGATE and LANEGAN, and was immediately taken to Springfield, Ill., for trial. MCCARTNEY, who is regarded as the king of counterfeiters, offered $60,000 to the officers if they would let him go, and promised to surrender a large quantity of counterfeiting implements. He had been arrested often previously, and has paid about $70,000 at different times to be freed from the clutches of the law. The jury was impaneled today for the second trial of FRED. BIEBUSH, another counterfeiter, and who has had frequent dealings with MCCARTNEY. The case will be commenced next week.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—A term of the United States Circuit Court, Judge EMMONS, of Michigan, presiding, will be begun here on Monday. There are about forty cases to be tried of persons holding office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

BILLIARDS.

Match Game Between Dion and Deery, at San Francisco—The Former the Winner by Over 600 Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—A large audience assembled at Platt's Hall, last night, to witness the billiard match between JOSEPH DION and JOHN DEERY. About 2,000 persons were present, including a number of ladies. The players had made such wonderful scores at practice games, that a choice was difficult, but the pools sold slightly in favor of DEERY. The appearance of DEERY and DION was hailed with applause. DEERY was evidently the favorite with the audience. DION won the lead. The score was as follows:

Inning.	Dion.	Deery.	Inning.	Dion.	Deery.
1	0	0	35	21	18
2	3	0	36	27	0
3	0	18	37	186	69
4	13	21	38	0	15
5	0	0	39	33	12
6	3	9	40	0	0
7	3	0	41	0	0
8	3	9	42	18	3
9	24	18	43	9	3
10	46	0	44	6	0
11	0	36	45	45	0
12	12	16	46	0	63
13	0	0	47	3	1
14	3	0	48	18	12
15	6	15	49	33	3
16	33	9	50	6	0
17	0	3	51	12	3
18	0	9	52	66	15
19	9	12	53	3	36
20	0	6	54	3	3
21	51	6	55	15	6
22	30	115	56	22	0
23	30	3	57	0	24
24	22	30	58	0	15
25	315	0	59	6	15
26	3	6	60	4	0
27	9	0	61	24	3
28	48	0	62	0	7
29	0	6	63	20	6
30	0	3	64	3	9
31	60	57	65	15	3
32	9	69	66	3	1
33	144	10	67	15	
34	0	51			
Total				1,500	877

Time of Game—Three hours and forty minutes.

FIRES.

Five Houses Burned at Philadelphia—Destruction of Lumber at Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Five dwelling-houses on Centre-street were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $10,000, partly insured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—A shed, containing dry lumber, and a repair shop, adjoining, belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad, were destroyed last night. Loss, $20,000, fully insured.

Another Juvenile Assassin—A Boy of Fifteen Stabs a Companion to the Heart.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—In a quarrel at Howesville, Ky., yesterday, between two boys named —— MILLER and WALTER GIVENS, both aged fifteen years, MILLER stabbed GIVENS to the heart, killing him instantly.

Base-Ball at New-Orleans—Another Victory for the Mutuals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—A game was played between the Mutuals of New-York and the Lone Stars of this place, witnessed by a great number of people and regarded the best game ever played here. The following is the score:

Mutuals	2	1	3	0	2	2	1	2	0—13
Lone Stars	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0—5

Burnt to Death in a Coal-Bin—Result of a Thanksgiving Spree.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—On Friday morning a coal-bin, belonging to DANIEL CARTER, of Plymouth, was burned, and on searching the ruins the remains were found of the bodies of FRANK CANFIELD, aged twenty-two, and EVERETT CURTISS, aged thirty-three. It is supposed that the men had been drinking on Thanksgiving Day, and had entered the bin at night to sleep.

The Cuba Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The sugar crop is promising. Grinding has commenced at Cienfuegos and Remedios.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 27.—Seven cars on the Ogdensburg through freight train, loaded with flour, grain and lumber, were thrown from the track, a mile above Franklin, yesterday, and totally demolished.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27.—EZRA BATCHELLER, of North Brookfield, head of the firm of E. and A. H. BATCHELLER & Co., the largest manufacturers of boots and shoes in this country, died today, aged sixty-nine years.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The residence of HENRY T. WYMAN, at Webster Grove, several miles west of this city, was burned today. Loss, $12,000; insured for $6,000.

Representation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you were pleased to notice (so well) the communication of "Vindex," concerning the "odd number" of members, as well as the size of our legislative bodies, I will venture other suggestions. When, in 1821, the Constitution of New-York provided for 128 members of Assembly, the State had a small population compared with that of 1870, and the business to be done less in proportion. The same might be said of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Under their new Constitution, the latter has about 200 members in the Lower House.

Previous to 1860 nearly all the new States were organized under the "Convention system" of the old "Albany regency," made potent by the cry of regular nominations.

Large districts are a cover under such a system, whereas, if the districts are small, party influence is less powerful. As candidates are known or unknown to the voters, so are their chances of success or defeat. I consider this one of the best alternatives against apathy in primary meetings, for it is too true, that those personally interested manage to get a controlling influence at conventions.

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ℘ hour.	Pressure of wind, pounds ℘ sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No report.	Clear.
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No report.	Clear.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Fair.
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	[illegible]	3.00	Very brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.

Sensation at a Catholic College—An Insane Butcher Attempts to Slaughter the Priests.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 26.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a low-browed, repulsive-looking creature entered the Jesuit College at the corner of Sycamore and Seventh streets, just as one of the classes was filing through the magnificent vestibule, and wildly brandishing a short, wicked-looking hatchet which he carried in his hand, declared his intention to kill every priest in the house. The appearance of a mortal so uncouth and ferocious was so unusual an occurrence that the young men and their holy guardians were panic stricken for a moment, but rallying as the apparition sprang into their midst, chopping right and left with his deadly weapon, then seized and bore him to the ground. Fathers O'NEIL and CHAMBERS and several of the students held their proposed slayer down, while a servant was dispatched for the Police; but, managing to free his arms, the blood-thirsty visitor drew two ugly butcher-knives from his belt, and slashed the hands and arms of his captors until they were compelled to relinquish their hold upon him. Springing to his feet again, the madman, for such he evidently was, again made after the objects of his hate, driving them before him like a flock of sheep. Most of the students sought the safety of the street, and were wise in so doing, for the man was now as strong as a lion, and undoubtedly would have killed some of them if he had been able to get at them. The madman raved in possession of the vestibule of the College for several minutes with the occupants of the building locked in rooms which he could not break into, or in a demoralized condition on the sidewalk. Several of the firemen of the "Fours," opposite the College, noticing the excitement among their neighbors, went over to see what was up, and learning the cause of the agitation, went into the hall, and, rushing upon the would-be priest-killer, made him their prisoner. The man was disarmed and turned over to Officer MCDERMOTT. ANTHONY HOOK is his name. He is a butcher, about twenty-six years old, and works in BERESFORD & Co.'s slaughter-house in Deercreek. He came very near producing one of the greatest local sensations of the period, but fortunately for those who had to cope with him, did not "get his work in" to his entire satisfaction. He succeeded, however, in giving Father O'NEIL a deep and ugly cut in the fleshy part of his left arm, in cutting one of Father CHAMBERS' fingers nearly off, and in giving Brothers FOLEY and MONAHAN sundry gouges about the hands and back. None of the wounds, we are glad to say, are at all serious. HOOK is not a confirmed lunatic, but he is one of those dangerous people who have "spells." He was sun-struck last Summer, and has never been entirely right in his mind since. When questioned at the Station-house concerning his motives in storming the College, he at first said he went in to possess himself of a trunk of gold that he had understood might be found in the hall by an adventurer bold enough to enter; and afterward "that he was on his way home from work and thought he would just drop in and have a little fun with the priests."

Dedication of the Church of St. Rosa of Lima, at Parkville, L. I.

A new Catholic church was dedicated yesterday at Lawrence-avenue, Parkville, by Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN, in the presence of fully 500 persons. The Church of St. Rosa of Lima was commenced late in August and completed on Saturday last. It is a frame structure, in modern Gothic style, 64 feet in length by 37 feet deep, capable of seating 350 persons. The altar is of carved wood work, richly decorated with crockets and finals, the interior being handsomely polychromatically finished, the whole surmounted by a spire and canopy. The building and lot cost $10,000, of which $4,000 was raised by subscription, chiefly through the exertions of two ladies, Mrs. SANDY and Mrs. HAGGERTY, who were untiring in their efforts to secure a church in the neighborhood. The sale of tickets for the dedication service and collection, realized about $1,500, consequently there remains a debt of less than $5,000. A fine organ was presented to the Church by Mr. ANTONIO MUNOZ, and two very handsome painted windows, representing the four evangelists, placed over the altar, were presented by two members of the Church. A fine steel bell is hung in the steeple. The dedication service was performed by Bishop LAUGHLIN, assisted by Dr. GARDINER and Rev. Father HICKIE, who celebrated the mass; Rev. Father MCELROY, deacon; Rev. JAMES DOUGHERTY, sub-deacon; Father MORAN, pastor of the new Church, and Father MCGUIRE. Before the celebration of the mass, Bishop LAUGHLIN preached from the text: "Be you holy as your Heavenly Father is holy." He enlarged upon the growing wickedness of the world and the necessity of God's people vigorously combating the spread of evil, pointing out the means provided by God for the dissemination of His word. He besought all who heard him to live so that others might take example of them, dwelling upon the promises that God made to those who obeyed the Divine command, "Be you holy as your Heavenly Father is holy." In conclusion he congratulated them on having completed a church in which to worship, and urged upon them the necessity for constant attendance. He also impressed upon them their duty to their children, and exhorted them to bring them up to the church, and to see that they attend its ministrations. The musical portion of the service was performed by the choir of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and consisted of WEBER'S Mass in G, an Ave Maria, which was beautifully sung by Miss ESTELLE A. MURTAUGH at the offertory. After the Sanctus the Brooklyn Harmonic Club sang an O Salutaris. Mr. AUGUSTIN CORTADA presided at the organ. The singing and music were very fine.

Dedication of a German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

There was a large assemblage yesterday morning at the dedication services of the German Evangelical Lutheran (St. Peter's) Church, situated at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Walworth-street, Brooklyn. Rev. Mr. EVEREST preached the dedicatory sermon in English. This church was formerly the property of the Puritan Church, who sold it to the Lutheran Church for $4,700. Since that time the Lutheran Church has expended several thousands of dollars in repairing and enlarging it.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Church of the Visitation.

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, at the corner of Richard and Ewen streets, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators. Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN laid the stone and delivered a few appropriate remarks. A large number of Irish societies were out in uniform and did much to add to the impressiveness of the occasion. The edifice is intended to accommodate 2,000 people, and will, when completed, be worth $75,000.

WASHINGTON.

Prominent Arrivals in the City—The New French Minister—Mrs. Gaines' New-Orleans Property—A Full Senate—Story of Negroes Stolen from Africa—Spain and the South American Republics—Sale of Gold and Purchase of Bonds—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The number of Senators and Reprentatives in this city, considering the near approach of the session, is far smaller than usual at this period. Among the arrivals since yesterday are Senators CASSERLY, WILLIAMS and TIPTON, and Representative ORTH, of Indiana. Mrs. FREMONT and children have also arrived at the Arlington for the Winter. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED has taken for the Winter Mrs. EAMES' house, at the corner of Fourteenth and H streets, formerly occupied by Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The credentials of the new French Minister, Viscount TREILHARD, are expected to arrive this week, and if there be no serious irregularity about them, he will be at once received.

MRS. GAINES' PROPERTY.

Secretary DELANO, yesterday, heard a long argument in favor of issuing to Mrs. GAINES the United States patent for a portion of her New-Orleans possessions, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. This patent has been signed for some time, but its delivery has been withheld.

A FULL SENATE AT LAST.

When the Senate meets the new Senator from Minnesota in place of Senator NORTON, deceased, Ex-Representative WINDOM, will present his credentials. This, with the two Senators from Georgia, Messrs. FAROW and WHITELY, whose credentials were presented, but who were not sworn in at the last session, will make a full Senate, for the first time since 1861.

A STRANGE AFRICAN STORY.

The Secretary of the Interior has been called upon to decide upon the authority given him by the laws of Congress in regard to the return to Africa of negroes recaptured from slavers by the United States, in a case whose facts are stranger than fiction. In 1859 the *Wanderer*, a slave-trading vessel, was captured by a United States war-vessel cruising among the West Indies. The cargo of captives was found to be in a horrible condition, and on that account the commander of the cruiser took the *Wanderer* to Savannah, instead of waiting to make a northern port. While lying there the slaver was boarded by a desperate gang, by whom the captives were retaken and scattered immediately through the South, so that they could not be found again by the Government. Since the war a part of this company of negroes has gathered at Mobile, formed a society by themselves, preserving their native language and living apart from the freedmen about them. They are said to be industrious and thrifty. They desire to be sent back to their native country; but Secretary COX, before whom the question first came, did not see his way clear to provide for their return, under a law that never contemplated such a case, and Secretary DELANO is embarrassed in the same way. The circumstances appeal to Congress, if the law as it stands is insufficient. The little band is of a tribe called Yorcubans. Rev. A. D. PHILLIPS, a returned missionary to Africa, in addressing a congregation of colored people at Mobile two years ago, happened to recite the Lord's Prayer in Yorcuban, in the hearing of some of this company, who, hearing their native tongue, came around him and made known the circumstances of their capture and subsequent history. It seems they were traders of influence and high position in Yorcuba. They were captured by Dahomeys and placed on the *Wanderer*, near Porto Novo. It is also represented that many other freedmen desire to be returned to Africa.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

E. M. YERGER SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Southern papers say that E. M. YERGER, who killed Col. CRANE in Jackson, Miss., had a second trial recently, and was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The Census Office has received full returns from two-thirds of the States, and incomplete returns from the remainder. It is expected the list will be full in about ten days. There has been much disappointment in some of the States at the results of the enumeration, larger totals than those thus far reported having been anticipated. New-Jersey is among this class. The population of this State is, according to official data, 895,672, taking four townships, namely: Westfield and Plainfield, in Union County, and Hardystown and Sparta, in Sussex County, at their population in 1860. The census of 1860 showed the population of that State to be 672,035.

RELATIONS OF SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The new Minister from Bolivia is expected soon to arrive in the United States, when an adjourned meeting of the Peace Conference between the Ministers from Spain and the allied Republics of Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia will take place, with Secretary FISH as arbiter. There is no doubt that they will agree upon such terms as will settle all their differences and advance their material interests. It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Government of Colombia has never been recognized by Spain as an independent State. Their relations have been only unofficial. This fact had led to much speculation with regard to the action of the Colombian Government concerning the Cuban insurrection. It is true that Anti-Spanish demonstrations were made in the Colombian Congress, but the Government of Bogota itself has always given most positive assurances to the Spanish authorities that they would remain neutral, which it has done.

ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEER ARMY SURGEONS.

The National Medical Convention of the volunteer medical officers, contract and commissioned, of the United States Army and Navy, which was to commence in the City of Washington on the 15th of December, has been postponed until the 18th of January next. It is desired that every medical officer who served in the late war will be in attendance, the object being the formation of a permanent national association. Those who are unable to be present, but who approve of the movement, are requested to forward their names for the purpose of completing the organization, to T. B. HOOD, M. D., Washington, D. C.

SALE OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday, and to purchase one million of bonds each Thursday during the month of December. The aggregate of gold sold will be four millions, and of bonds purchased, five millions.

INTEREST ON THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to give notice that from and after the 31st day of December next, no interest will be paid upon the three per cent. certificates of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers of 1 and 247, inclusive; and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers of 1 and 192, inclusive, nor will such certificates be available after that time as a portion of the lawful money reserves in possession of any national banking association. These certificates in the aggregate amount to $2,000,000.

A MEDAL OF HONOR.

Rev. J. R. THOMPSON, of this city, is the recipient of a medal of honor from the War Department.

SALE OF TOBACCO CLIPPINGS.

In reply to the inquiry whether a cigar manufacturer in the United States may sell his scraps and clippings to a cigar manufacturer whose factory is in the Dominion of Canada, the acting Commissioner decides that he may do so, but, as Canada is a foreign country, and the scraps and clippings are treated in the law as manufactured tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound being imposed, he will be obliged to ship and export them in bond.

TAX ON NATIVE WINES.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that manufacturers of native wines, made from wild fruits, are not subject to taxation when the wines are sold at the place of their manufacture.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Gen. Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau—Operations of Last Year—Embarrassment Resulting from the Act of Congress Covering Unexpended Balances into the Treasury.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1870.

The report of the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department presents some interesting facts and recommendations. The expenditures of the Ordnance Bureau for the past fiscal year were $3,612,808 92, and on the 3d of June last there remained in the Treasury unexpended balances to the amount of $14,499,779 70. But these balances are all rendered unavailable by the operation of the law of last session covering them into the Treasury. In regard to the appropriations asked for the ensuing year, Gen. DYER remarks that they are larger than they have been any year since the close of the war, for the above reason, and that the operation of this law has caused great embarrassment to the work of the Ordnance Bureau. All operations at the Arsenals and in the Department, except breaking up ammunition and preparing obsolete and unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores for sale, had to be suspended immediately. In other respects, also, the law has operated to the detriment of the Department and its economical disposition of its property and stores. As a consequence it is now necessary to ask for a sufficient appropriation to meet all the probable wants of the department for the ensuing fiscal year.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The operations of the Springfield Armory have been confined chiefly to the conversion of Springfield rifle muskets into breech-loaders of the model of 1868, under the order of the Secretary of War to alter fifty thousand. This order has been completed. The armory is now filling an order of ten thousand Remington muskets for the navy, a few thousand cadet muskets for colleges, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of May 4, 1870, and about the same number of arms for competitive trial in the field. The appropriation for manufacturing arms having reverted to the Treasury, this work would have been stopped had not the Department been able to use the permanent appropriation under the act of 1818, of two hundred thousand dollars, for arming and equipping the militia, in the manufacture of arms. The operations of the National Armory have been paid for out of that appropriation since July 1, 1870. In this connection Gen. DYER points out another inconsistency between the fifth and seventh sections of the act of Congress in relation to unexpended balances, which needs attention.

SPRINGFIELD BREECH-LOADERS.

The Springfield breech-loading musket, with which the troops have been armed for the last three years, continues to give satisfaction. There are now about 35,000 of this model on hand. Gen. DYER says that this arm is one of the best that has ever been devised, and recommends the alteration of the muzzle-loaders on that system at the National Armory, which otherwise will soon be without work. He thinks a supply of at least 100,000 should be kept on hand to meet emergencies that may arise. Many of the States are also desirous of obtaining them on the quotas now due them. Our ammunition for these arms has been proven to be very superior, unsurpassed by any that has ever been made. It is all manufactured at the Frankford (Penn.) Arsenal, where experiments are constantly being made with a view to its improvement in quality and cost of production.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Preparations are in progress for disposing of the St. Louis Arsenal, in pursuance of the several acts of Congress on that subject, but some delay in carrying this out will necessarily be caused by the fact that the funds which were relied on to build quarters at the Jefferson Barracks Reservation have reverted to the Treasury under the act heretofore referred to. These quarters should be built before the Arsenal is given up by this Department. The sale of Harper's Ferry property took place Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1869, and sold for the sum of $297,793 50. As no cash payment was required by law and the property authorized to be sold on a credit of one and two years, it is probable that some portions of the property may have to be resold. Gen. DYER renews his recommendations for the sale of the arsenals at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt.; Mount Vernon, Ala., and Chatahooche, Fla. The site of the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., should also be sold, as the arsenal should not be rebuilt. Gen. DYER further recommends that several of the large arsenals, now situated in the immediate vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth and causing alarm and anxiety to the inhabitants thereof by the proximity of large quantities of dangerous materials, be sold, and the proceeds used in building a large arsenal of construction and depot for gunpowder at some point on the Atlantic Coast. The construction of buildings and the development of water-power at Rock Island Arsenal are progressing satisfactorily.

REDUCTION IN THE FORCE.

A further reduction of enlisted men of ordnance, from 750 to 500, is contemplated, and will soon be made. The number of hired men employed has also been largely reduced. The number of ordnance officers has been reduced to fifty-nine, which number is not greater than the necessities of the Department require. It is further recommended that the act prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Department be repealed, except so far as it applies to ordnance store-keepers. As the positions they hold in the Department are anomalous, vacancies occurring in their grade should not be filled, and the office should be ultimately abolished.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED.

The army has been supplied during the past year with 47 field, siege and sea-coast guns, 43 field and siege carriages and caissons, and 23 sea-coast carriages, with necessary equipments; 7,053 projectiles and 55,890 cannon cartridges; 10,524 muskets, rifles and carbines, 3,564 revolvers and 1,840 sabres and swords; 10,000 sets infantry and cavalry accoutrements, and 5,020 sets horse equipments; 2,624,388 cartridges for small arms, 119,345 friction primers, 46,120 pounds powder, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles. Since the 30th of June, 1870, all requisitions for ordnance stores and supplies have had to be declined, as the appropriation for that purpose has reverted to the Treasury. During the past year 17,185 muskets and 14,117 sets of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry, with ammunition in proportion, have been issued to the States.

INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Gen. DYER renews his recommendation for the passage of a law authorizing the officers in charge of Government establishments to make use of all inventions and improvements that might be advantageous in the accomplishment of the work intrusted to them, and providing how claims for damages or royalty should be ascertained and settled. From the want of such a law many vexatious suits have arisen, and the Chief of Ordnance and the Commander of the Springfield Armory have been personally sued for trespass for obeying the order of the Secretary of War in having such arms manufactured.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

By the completion of the large store-house on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, the Department will be able to give up the Continental Warehouses which have been rented for the past two years at $17,500 per annum.

UNSERVICEABLE ARMS SOLD.

Since the close of the war the Department has disposed of more than 1,340,000 stand of small arms, unfit for use and of unserviceable patterns; 350,000 of these were sold within the past month. If the demand for arms and other munitions should continue as at present, the Department will be able in a short time to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores, which are unsuited to our wants, and the expense of keeping which is very great. The sales since the 1st of July, 1870, to present date, have yielded about $5,600,000.

SEA-COAST FORTS.

In closing his report, Gen. DYER calls renewed attention to the defenseless condition of the forts on the sea-coast. None of the permanent forts are fully armed, and many of them, particularly those in the Southern States, have not a single gun of suitable calibre in them. The remarks on this subject contained in the ordnance reports of 1867-8-9 are now renewed.

DIPLOMACY OF THE DAY.

How an Advertiser Rose Into Prominence—Ample Details Concerning the Case of "M. N."

The London *Echo* of Nov. 11 summarizes a pamphlet relating to an affair of which the early versions have been printed in the TIMES, in the manner following: "Who is M. N.? In a pamphlet to which we referred yesterday, the hero of the strange story has revealed his real name, and that which was in a fair way to be as favorite a question for the ingenuity of those, who, with no data, delight to hunt for a correct solution of the Man in the Iron Mask, or the authorship of 'Junius,' is now plain. We are spared many a cumbrous volume from Dr. Dryasdust; *Notes and Queries* have lost one admirable exercise-ground for the wits of those whose nature and pleasure it is to burrow among ambiguous initials and pry into the obscure alleys and slums of history. 'Who are you, Sir, who allow yourself to interfere in these matters?' Such, less bluntly and more politely expressed, was the question that encountered M. N. on the occasion of his first visit to the Empress at Hastings; and he is right in anticipating that the readers of his clever pamphlet will expect an answer to the same question. Accordingly he prefaces the strange story with a short account of his life, which is not at all strange, but positively common-place. REGNIER is his name. He is a Parisian by birth. He frankly owns that he is a nobody; and in a way which in a Frenchman may betoken modesty and not vanity, he makes a few conspicuous allusions to his personal affairs, and he exhibits some care not to leave the reader in doubt that M. REGNIER is a gentleman of substance. He even prefaces the pamphlet by a lithographed portrait to show that he did not cloak himself in anonymity for the same reason which induced the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan to hide his face.

ADVICE FOR EUGENIE.

On the 12th of September, M. REGNIER took the liberty to describe his procedure in the gentlest terms, to communicate with the Empress, then at Hastings, and to submit to her the advisability of retaining her powers as Regent in spite of the revolution. Let the Empress betake herself to the French fleet, which is French territory. Let her go from port to port, visiting and strengthening her adherents. Let her issue proclamations to foreign Governments, the fleet, the army, the French people; M. REGNIER will draw up these proclamations, and this 'nobody' will start at once for Wilhelmshoehe, in order to obtain the sanction of the Emperor. At first he meets with a rebuff. Her Majesty desires to give preference to the interests of France; she does not wish to exhibit an undue regard for dynastic concerns. But M. REGNIER, not abashed or discouraged, returns to the charge, and presents to her a plan for saving the Napoleonic cause without bringing on a civil war. Again a rebuff. The Empress could not count with confidence on the fidelity of the fleet; she would do nothing calculated to light up the flames of a civil strife in France; and it was to no purpose that he plied her with letters, in which he proved the advantage to be derived from her remaining a *de facto* Government, and from not deserting her post. So far the reader's comments on M. REGNIER'S conduct will perhaps be summarized in the words 'audacious presumption,' or some more idiomatic expression of equivalent meaning; but act second introduces him in a more questionable position.

A NEGOTIATION.

From M. FILLION he obtained, with the Empress' consent, a photographic view of Hastings, with these words written at the foot of it in the handwriting of the Prince Imperial: 'My dear papa, I send you these views of Hastings, hoping they will please you.' This scrap of writing, it was understood, was to be used in order to get an audience of the Ex-Emperor, to submit to him the plans which she firmly rejected, and, also, it would appear, with a view to communicate with Count BISMARCK. At this point occurred the transformation in M. REGNIER'S character, and the officious busybody became the pretentious negotiator. Observing in a Sunday paper of the 17th of September that M. JULES FAVRE was to meet Count BISMARCK in order to treat about an armistice, he hastened to Meaux, and thence to Ferrières, in spite of the Empress' command 'not to attempt the execution' of his plan. The reader will not be surprised to learn that the indefatigable REGNIER obtained an audience of the Count, and there he offered to go to Metz to treat with BAZAINE. This was at the time when the Chancellor seemed ready to be interviewed by anybody. And it must be remembered that he had everything to gain by sending an Imperial intriguer on to Metz. 'If you had come a week earlier, or even four days ago, it was yet time; now I fear it is too late.' But, in spite of this apparent rebuff, Count BISMARCK relented; he granted a second interview; and when REGNIER, 'nobody,' *plus* a photograph, offered to go to Metz and Strasbourg to arrange for the surrender of those two cities in the Emperor's name, and for the issuing of a proclamation declaring that the Empire was still in existence, the Chancellor offered to him a 'general safe conduct,' and agreed to facilitate his entrance into Metz. 'Do what you can,' said the Count, 'to bring before us some one with power to treat with us, and you will have rendered a great service to your country.' It remained, then, only for REGNIER to write to the Count that if BAZAINE acceded to the conditions, either Marshal CANROBERT or Gen. BOURBAKI would be asked to consent to use his influence with the army to further the plan, and the one selected for the mission would quit Metz disguised in REGNIER'S clothes and wrapped in a shawl.

REGNIER AND BAZAINE.

On the 23d of September, REGNIER was in Marshal BAZAINE'S study communing with him on the situation. REGNIER found the Marshal faithful to the Empire, regarding the National Government as 'a handful of adventurers,' and 'the Army of Metz as the only existing French army.' The result of the conference was that Marshal BAZAINE expressed his willingness to capitulate '*avec les honneurs de la guerre.*' 'Marshal BAZAINE had placed himself and his army at my disposal.' But in what form had REGNIER received the guarantee of BAZAINE'S intention to surrender? The Marshal had given him nothing more than his signature, which he affixed to the photograph of HASTINGS, under '*Mon cher papa*,' and accordingly when REGNIER, on the 28th, had another interview with BISMARCK, the latter naturally said, 'I, Sir, am a diplomatist of more than twelve years' standing, and this is not enough for me. I regret it, but I find myself compelled to relinquish all further communication till your powers are better defined.' Here matters thicken and become entangled. When Marshal BAZAINE is asked by telegraph whether he really authorizes REGNIER to treat for 'the surrender of the Army of Metz,' the ambiguous answer received is, 'I cannot reply in the affirmative to the question. I have told M. REGNIER that I cannot arrange for the capitulation of the City of Metz'—of which COFFINIERE, as party to the negotiations, was commander. BISMARCK now declares that he will listen to nothing more until 'full powers, without evasion, were granted' to REGNIER. Was our self-elected diplomatist to retire from the field, as the Count began to hint was expedient? Not at all; he hastens to Chislehurst, telegraphing in advance that the 'supreme moment' had come, but only to find that 'they regarded me as one who must be sacrificed to certain other people—men with names.' He found that BOURBAKI, instead of furthering the object of the mission on which he had been sent, had not given one word of explanation as to BAZAINE'S intentions, but had declared that he was lost and dishonored. 'You sent for me, and here I am,' said the soldier, incapable of giving any further explanation of his visit. REGNIER, fertile and indefatigable, now insists on seeing the Empress. 'Sir, you have been persistent in wishing to speak to me personally,' said she, granting his request by the favor of Mme. LEBRETON; 'here I am; what have you to say to me;" REGNIER, of course, pleaded ardently for the granting of full power to conclude a treaty. But the Empress was inexorable.

THE END.

And so ends a 'strange story.' It agrees with the account of M. N.'s diplomatic capacity we were enabled to give last month. There are, however, gaps to be filled up; and we entertain a suspicion that, when all the materials are supplied, M. REGNIER will be found to be even more of a busybody, and more officious, than he represents himself."

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—SUGARS—Small business and prices unchanged; 9½@10 reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 11@12½ reals for Nos. 15 to 20; sales of the week, 10,000 boxes. Contracts for MOLASSES have been made at Matanzas at 5½@6 reals. SUGARS exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 4,500 boxes, of which 2,634 boxes were for the United States; stock remaining at Havana and Matanzas, 61,000 boxes, 900 hhds. FREIGHTS flat and nominal. BACON active; quoted at 21½c.@22c. BUTTER firmer at 35c.@39c. CHEESE, 23½c.@26½c. COAL-OIL steady at 4½ reals in tin, and 4¼ reals in barrels. FLOUR buoyant at $12 50@$13. HAMS firm at at 28c.@29c. for American salted; 29c.@31c. for sugar-cured. LARD declining, owing to heavy stock; quoted at 21c.@22c. ℘ ℔. in kegs, and 24c.@25c. in tins. LUMBER buoyant for White Pine, at $33@$34. Pitch Pine firm at $33@$34. POTATOES steady at $4@$4 50 ℘ bbl. TALLOW steady at 13½c.@13¾c. ℘ ℔. BOX SHOOKS dull; buyers demand a reduction; quoted 8¾@9 reals. HOGSHEAD SHOOKS steady at $2 62½@$2 75. Empty HOGSHEADS dull at $3 75. HOOPS steady; Longshaved, $52. WAX firm; Yellow, $8 75@$9 25; White, $12 50@$13. EXCHANGE on London, 20½@21 premium; on United States, in currency, 60 days sight, 2½ discount; short sight, ¼@1 discount; in gold, 60 days sight, 8@8½ premium, short sight, 9½@10½.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SWEDENBORG AND MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM. By Rev. EDWIN GOULD, M. A. Boston: HENRY H. & T. W. CARTER. 1870.

The exponents of the Swedenborgian theology are not, as a class, men of sufficient learning or intellectual acumen to be entitled to much attention when they enter the field of biblical criticism. Confining themselves to a dogmatic reiteration of the sayings of their master, and showing, if not an ignorance, at least a contempt for the results of modern research, they have deservedly been left out of account in estimating the condition of exegetical science. Mr. GOULD, we are happy to say, is an exception to this rule. Although a firm believer in SWEDENBORG's revelations, he evinces both an acquaintance with, and a respect for, the great lights of modern scholarship, and puts forward his own views with a modesty which strongly prepossesses the reader in his favor.

The essential questions concerning the books which compose what we call the Bible are, first, their authorship, and second, the rule of their interpretation. The tendency of modern criticism is to show that these books are to be interpreted on the same principles, and by the same laws as other human compositions. Mr. GOULD reviews briefly the various hypotheses which, on this theory, have been propounded to explain difficulties and reconcile discrepancies in the sacred text, and points out their inadequacy. He then proceeds to state SWEDENBORG's views, and the arguments which go to support them. He admits that the science of criticism in SWEDENBORG's day was only in its infancy, but he claims for him a knowledge of much that is regarded as modern discovery, and, what is better, of the true principle of criticising the Bible, which modern critics do not possess.

For example, eight years before the appearance of ASTRUC's celebrated treatise, pointing out the peculiar use of the names *Elohim* and *Jehovah*, and which forms the basis of the current Elohistic and Jehovistic analysis, SWEDENBORG had noticed the same peculiarities, and explained them. So, the theory that the early chapters of Genesis are mythical or legendary, was expanded by him into a distinct statement that these chapters were not literally true, but only embodiments of facts of spiritual experience, having no relation to external events. Again, he declares, concerning Joshua's commanding the sun and moon to stand still, that the miracle was an impossibility, and that the account of it is only a myth borrowed from an earlier sacred book, now lost. These things, Mr. GOULD argues, show that he had the true critical faculty, and that his works deserve to be regarded as containing more than mystical delusions.

SWEDENBORG's own theory of the composition and interpretation of the Bible, according to Mr. GOULD, is this: Some of the books of the common Bible are plenarily inspired, but others are not. In the first class are included the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, First and Second Samuel, First and Second Kings, the Psalms, the greater and lesser Prophets, the four Gospels and the Apocalypse. In the second class are Ruth, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, and the Apostolic Epistles. He does not question the authority or truthfulness of this second class, but says that though written by authors of great spiritual illumination, (except, perhaps, in the case of Esther, Solomon's Song, and some others,) they are not the Word of God, like those of the first class. He differs, therefore, from the commonly received opinion in claiming for the latter class a Divine authorship, not only as to ideas, but also as to the very language in which those ideas are clothed. He says that the very words of the sacred text were dictated to the writers by God himself, and that it is, therefore, not human, but Divine.

It follows from this theory that these books of the Bible cannot be criticised as if written by men. Being Divine productions, their historical portions must be regarded as given to us, not as records of literal events for the mere sake of informing us of those events, but as having a deeper purpose. Hence, SWEDENBORG says, the statements of fact they contain are modified and altered to make them conform to the Divine purpose. Certain things are omitted, or transposed out of their order; statistics are given which do not agree with the actual truth; and, in general, the whole narrative is made over into a symbolical legend, having only a general resemblance to real history.

Mr. GOULD goes into an extended explanation of the symbolical, or, as SWEDENBORG calls it, the internal meaning of the Scriptures, showing how under the vail of the letter, wonderful spiritual mysteries lie hidden, but for an understanding of these we must refer the reader to his book itself. Of more general interest is his method of explaining the difficulties in the literal text, which have so puzzled commentators. Passages regarded as of immoral tendency he shows to have a significance which vindicates them from reproach, and many curious expressions he explains as symbolically suggestive. He takes the part of the much-disputed Gospel of John, and earnestly upholds its right to the highest place in the canon.

On the whole, Mr. GOULD's book is well worthy of perusal, and though, of course its conclusions will not be adopted by theologians of other schools, they will do well to read it, and profit by the hints they may get from it.

BESSY KANE. A Novel. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The latest novel by the celebrated author of *East Lynne*, has been published simultaneously with its appearance in England. As in the other fictions of Mrs WOOD, a complex and exciting narrative is the chief merit of the book. The personages introduced to the reader are, on the whole, somewhat disagreeable in their general character and surroundings, and have that amount of haziness and want of recognizable human identity which results from hasty writing and crude conception. To that large class to whom the artistic excellences of a novel are of but secondary importance, the present one may be confidently recommended.

AT LAST. A Novel. By MARION HARLAND. New-York: CARLETON. 1870.

There is a good deal of clever writing in this, the latest production of a highly prolific pen. The story is not very remarkable either in point of originality or strict probability, but it is told with considerable art, and gives occasion to the introduction of abundant samples of the author's power of easy and skillful delineation of character, and her capacity for writing a sparkling and natural description of dialogue.

Juvenile Books.

—*The History of A. B. C. The Wonderful Bag and What Was In It.* By the author of the *Fairy Egg.* Boston: LORING. These form volumes second and third of "The Fairy Folk Series." The first is the history of a queer little fellow called A. B. C., about whom his mother makes the very suggestive observation, "he will make his way in the world, for with his large eyes he will see everything, with his large ears he will hear everything, and his small mouth will keep him from uttering much folly." There is a great undercurrent of instruction running through the narrative, whose allegorical character in no way impairs its interest. *The Wonderful Bag* is filled with a goodly selection of wonderful tales, quietly humorous and grotesquely droll by turns, but all told with much simplicity and skill, and vailing meanings that little readers will appreciate long after they have outgrown this kind of literature. The series is appropriately illustrated.

—*Who Will Win? Going on a Mission.* By PAUL COBDEN. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. These two volumes form one and two of a new group of stories called "The Beckoning Series," from the inexhaustible repertoire of the publishers for the young folks, *par excellence,* Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD. As the general title imports, these tales are constructed with the view of leading the juvenile mind onward and upward by the revelation of high aims and pure ideals. The volumes before us are admirably fitted to subserve this purpose.

—*Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood.* By GEORGE MACDONALD, L.L. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. A story quite worthy of the fame of the author of *David Elginbrod.* The hero is reared in a Scottish parsonage, and grows up amid the influences of a rural parish among the hills. Together with the interesting development of character, there is thus presented an opportunity of giving samples of the peculiar legends and superstitions of the Scottish Highlander. The story has already appeared in *Good Words for the Young,* where it enjoyed an extended popularity.

—*Enchanting and Enchanted*—from the German of HACKLANDER. By Mrs. A. L. WISTER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This is a collection of five tales from the inexhaustible storehouse of German fairy lore. For circumstantial minuteness of detail and sober verisimilitude, nothing in the shape of the marvelous approaches the productions of fatherland. The tales before us do not suffer in the translation, and are as likely to secure the breathless interest of young readers here as in their transatlantic birthplace.

—*Plane and Plank; Or, the Mishaps of a Mechanic.* By OLIVER OPTIC. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. This is a continuation of the adventures of Phil. Farringford, introduced in a previous volume of the present series. Like all the books bearing the imprimatur of OLIVER OPTIC, it is full of vigor, originality and varied interest. The events narrated take place on the Missouri River and in the City of St. Louis, and are exciting enough to please the most exacting reader.

—*John Whopper, the Newsboy,* (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS,) is a marvelous story of a youth who dropped into a tremendous hole, through which he slid till he found himself emerge at the City of Canton in China. The details of this journey and all its consequences are set down with a circumstantial minuteness worthy of EDGAR ALLAN POE. To the juvenile reader the story will be a mine of amusement not unmingled with valuable instruction.

—*Prudy Keeping House.* By SOPHIE MAY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. An amusing little story of the doings of sundry little girls who were allowed an experiment in real house-keeping, with real flour and sugar to make into real puddings, and the run of genuine dresses belonging to their elders to masquerade withal. A book fitted to be highly entertaining for family readers.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Its Complete Success—The Course of Instruction—The Library and Museum—The Instructors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870.

Some time since we noticed a communication in one of the New-York daily papers in regard to the working of the Artillery School at this post, and now deem it our duty to give the reading public a clear and candid statement of the case, as it presents itself to us. We have been stationed at this post since the inception of the school; have watched its workings with an impartial eye, and feel ourselves competent to give a fair and unbiased opinion in regard to it. The school, as is well known, was established by Gen. U. S. GRANT, when he was General-in-Chief and Acting Secretary of War, by a general order of the War Department, issued in November, 1867. It commenced its operations on the 1st of April, 1868, Brevet Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, Colonel Second United States Artillery, being assigned to the command. Its object was the instruction of the Lieutenants and enlisted men of the artillery of the United States Army in the theory and the practice of their special arm.

THE LIEUTENANTS EDUCATED.

The military and academic staff of the school consists of three field-officers of artillery, five Captains, a Surgeon and assistant, a Quartermaster and Chaplain, and a Lieutenant for each of the offices of Adjutant, Ordnance Officer and Commissary. Each of the five regiments of artillery in the service has one battery at the school, and there are four Lieutenants of each battery under instruction. These officers remain on duty one year, and then give place to another set. Thus twenty Lieutenants are annually sent back to their regiments, as thoroughly instructed in the practice and theory of artillery and its cognate branches as the mental capacity of each will admit. The several Lieutenants are annually detailed for the school by the Adjutant-General of the army according to the roster. A few each year are graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, but by far the greater number have either been appointed to the army from civil life, from the old volunteer force, or from the ranks of the regular army, and to whom this school is especially adapted.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHOOL.

The advantages offered by the artillery school to this class of officers are incalculable, and it is but fair to say, that, in general, these advantages are thoroughly appreciated and availed of by the parties themselves. There are, however, malcontents in all classes of society, and the artillery school seems to have its full share of them.

Although, as has been said, a few of the Lieutenants of each year's detail have had the advantage of a previous education at West Point, yet such are the requirements of the special course at the artillery school and the thoroughness with which it is taught, that the West Point graduate does not always stand at the head of his class when the annual examination occurs. Indeed, the record of the school during the three years of its existence show rather the contrary to be the fact.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

During the Summer months, while the weather is pleasant, the course of instruction embraced here comprises mechanical manœuvres with heavy ordnance, mortars &c., giving the officer and soldier a thorough knowledge of his field duties. Mounting and dismounting heavy guns is especially taught, and the most recent inventions and appliances are used for this purpose. All the different varieties of arms—both of heavy and light artillery—are used here, and they learn to handle the heavy fifteen-inch guns with almost the same alacrity as the light artillery pieces. During the Winter months the course of study is varied, and comprises military law, ancient and modern history, surveying, ordnance and gunnery, &c., besides a thorough course of instruction in regard to camp and garrison duties.

THE LIBRARY.

Besides the school of instruction there are many advantages enjoyed here which are not to be had at other posts. First, the library of the artillery school, which is composed of rare and costly records relating to artillery, engineering, the art of war and military history. It contains more than two thousand volumes, and its intrinsic value is over $15,000. The circulating library for the exclusive use of the enlisted men and their families is one of the most attractive features of the post. It contains about twelve hundred volumes of narratives of travel and adventure, novels, biographies and other works of character to interest the private soldier. A reading room is also attached to the library, in which are to be found five daily newspapers, several pictorials and other weeklies, besides a half-dozen monthlies, making it one of the most pleasant places of resort imaginable. A room adjoining is provided with arrangements for chess, backgammon and draughts, so that they can have no reason to complain for want of amusement. All of these arrangements for literary relaxation or improvement are offered to the commissioned officer and the private soldier free of all cost, and are accessible to them from the earliest hour of the day until the trumpet sounding the tattoo announces the hour for retiring.

AN ARTILLERY MUSEUM.

An extensive and judiciously selected artillery museum is also attached to the school, in which are to be found models or specimens of nearly every variety of gun, mortar, carriage, projectile, or small arm that has been in use for the past twenty years. This museum is the creation of Gen. W. F. BARRY, the present commandant of the school, and reflects great credit upon that officer for the completeness of its arrangements. As an evidence of the manner in which the libraries are appreciated and used, an inspection of the library books exhibits the gratifying fact, that the daily attendance of soldiers averages more than 125, and that books are drawn out in larger proportioned numbers than is the case in the principal circulating libraries of the larger cities.

THE OFFICERS ON DUTY.

The field officers and Captains, who are the instructors of the school, devote their entire time to their duties, and it is rarely that one of them is absent on leave. The course of studies is necessarily severe; but when an officer comes here on duty, he should understand that he was sent here for improvement, and govern himself accordingly. Some, however, seem to forget that they are at a school of instruction, and think that the ordinary routine of garrison life sufficient. They seem to forget that there is an examination day to come, and that their standing in the school will be a criterion for promotion.

The following is a list of the officers now on duty at the school: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Barry, Commanding; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Artillery, Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Morgan, Major Fourth Artillery, Instructors; Surgeon John E. Summers, Post Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon, W. C. Smart, U. S. A.; Brevet Col. C. W. Thomas, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Post Quartermaster; Brevet Major J. C. Breckinridge, Second Artillery, Adjutant; Brevet Capt. A. Howe, Fourth Artillery, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. James Chester, Fifth Artillery, Commissary of Subsistence; Chaplain M. L. Chevers, Post Chaplain; Lieut. C. [illegible], Post Adjutant; Battery G, First United States Artillery, Capt. Samuel G. Elder commanding, Lieuts. Driscoll, McMurray, Van Ness and Patterson; Battery K, Second United States Artillery, Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin commanding, Lieuts. Wolfe, Breckinridge and Stanton; Battery A, Third United States Artillery, Capt. E. R. Warner commanding, Lieuts. Kelly, Barstow, Califf and Hobbs; Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, Capt. J. B. Campbell commanding, Lieuts. Fuger, Smith, Stewart Leary, McEwan and Taylor; Battery C, Fifth Artillery, Capt. Jas. W. Piper, Lieuts. Wier, Van Reed, Sawyer and Gage. Beside the above there is Maj. T. G. Baylor, commanding Arsenal; Capt. William Adams, and Lieut. Butler, of the Ordnance Department.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Vote for Congressmen in the Country Districts.

We give below complete official returns of the vote for Congressmen in the several districts of this State, with the exception of those comprised in the Counties of Kings and New-York. From Hamilton County, in the Eighteenth District, we have only the official majority of Mr. CARROLL, Democrat, over Mr. MARVIN, Republican. Mr. MCKEAN, independent Republican, is said to have received about fifty votes there.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Rep. Norvell.	Dem. Townsend.
Queens	4,896	6,175
Richmond	2,132	2,596
Suffolk	4,437	3,861
Total	11,465	12,632
		11,465
Democratic majority		1,167
Democratic majority in 1868		1,293

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Westervelt.	Potter.
Putnam	1,236	1,491
Rockland	1,502	2,175
Westchester	7,947	10,583
Total	10,685	14,249
		10,685
Democratic majority		3,564
Democratic majority in 1868		3,833

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	St. John.	Sherman.
Orange	8,200	7,156
Sullivan	3,047	3,579
Total	11,247	10,735
	10,735	
Republican majority	512	

Democratic majority in 1868, 322. The seat was, however, contested, on the ground of frauds, and was given to the Republican claimant.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Ketcham.	Philip.
Dutchess	8,805	6,326
Columbia	5,617	5,400
Total	14,422	11,726
	11,726	
Republican majority	2,696	
Republican majority in 1868	425	

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Lindsley.	Tuthill.
Ulster	8,039	7,917
Greene	3,218	3,642
Total	11,257	11,559
		11,257
Democratic majority		302
Democratic majority in 1868		809

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Harder.	Perry.
Albany	11,744	13,273
Schoharie	2,981	4,443
Total	14,725	17,716
		14,725
Democratic majority		2,991
Democratic majority in 1868		2,744

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Davis.	Warren.
Rensselaer	7,361	12,469
Washington	4,298	5,319
Total	11,659	17,788
		11,659
Democratic majority		6,129
Republican majority in 1868	2,412	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams.	Rogers.
Clinton	3,722	4,475
Essex	3,056	2,550
Warren	2,489	2,418
Total	9,268	9,443
		9,268
Democratic majority		175
Republican majority in 1868	2,210	

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Wheeler.	Mott.
Franklin	2,983	2,209
St. Lawrence	10,026	3,490
Total	13,009	5,699
	5,699	
Republican majority	7,310	
Republican majority in 1868	8,978	

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Marvin.	McKean.	Carroll.
Fulton	2,850	222	2,794
Hamilton	....	....	339
Montgomery	3,366	554	4,222
Saratoga	5,128	1,021	4,953
Schenectady	1,885	458	2,415
Total	13,229	2,254	14,723
			13,229
Democratic plurality			1,494
Republican majority in 1868	2,108		

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Prindle.	Julland.
Chenango	5,453	4,079
Delaware	5,354	4,472
Otsego	5,945	5,835
Total	16,752	14,386
	14,386	
Republican majority	2,366	
Republican majority in 1868	3,365	

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Merriam.	Cornwall.
Herkimer	4,953	4,076
Jefferson	6,861	6,263
Lewis	3,048	2,844
Total	14,862	13,183
	13,183	
Republican majority	1,679	
Republican majority in 1868	3,348	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Roberts.	Weaver.
Oneida	12,322	10,606
	10,606	
Republican majority	1,716	
Republican majority in 1868	1,303	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Lansing.	Shoecraft.
Madison	5,463	3,763
Oswego	8,086	6,017
Total	13,549	9,780
	9,780	
Republican majority	3,769	
Republican majority in 1868	9,593	

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Duell.	McCarthy.
Cortlandt	3,518	1,830
Onondaga	9,424	8,698
Total	12,942	10,528
	10,528	
Republican majority	2,414	
Republican majority in 1868	5,015	

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Seeley.	Daniels.
Cayuga	7,187	4,811
Seneca	2,637	3,086
Wayne	5,452	4,237
Total	15,276	12,134
	12,134	
Republican majority	3,142	
Republican majority in 1868	4,491	

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Lamport.	Comstock.
Livingston	4,347	3,258
Ontario	5,042	4,234
Yates	2,726	1,875
Total	12,115	9,367
	9,367	
Republican majority	2,748	
Republican majority in 1868	3,808	

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Goodrich.	Apgar.
Broome	5,114	3,936
Schuyler	2,511	2,107
Tioga	3,902	3,036
Tompkins	3,943	2,948
Total	15,470	12,027
	12,027	
Republican majority	3,443	
Republican majority in 1868	5,112	

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Smith.	Robinson.
Allegany	5,423	2,744
Chemung	3,518	4,117
Steuben	7,334	6,471
Total	16,275	13,332
	13,332	
Republican majority	2,943	
Republican majority in 1868	5,467	

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clarke.	White.
Monroe	10,251	8,805
Orleans	3,992	2,382
Total	14,243	11,187
	11,187	
Republican majority	3,056	
Republican majority in 1868	2,690	

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Wakeman.	Sheppard.
Genesee	3,766	2,386
Niagara	4,818	4,375
Wyoming	3,550	2,278
Total	12,134	9,039
	9,039	
Republican majority	3,095	
Republican majority in 1868	3,127	

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Bass.	Williams.
Erie	14,415	15,026
		14,415
Democratic majority		611
Republican majority in 1868	1,711	

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Sessions.	Murray.
Chautauqua	5,707	5,700
Cattaraugus	4,461	4,085
Total	10,168	9,785
	9,785	
Republican majority	383	
Republican majority in 1868	4,983	

POLITICAL NOTES.

Speaker BLAINE will leave Maine for Washington, [illegible] to-morrow, for the Winter.

The Albany *Journal* notes that the Republicans of the State lost, in the recent election, ten members of Assembly in districts where Gen. WOODFORD had a majority for Governor.

In his message to the North Carolina Legislature Gov. HOLDEN expresses the hope that the United States Government will establish a national compulsory system of public instruction.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* thinks it would be well for its Democratic friends to wait a year or more before seriously agitating the question of Presidential candidates, and the Rochester *Union & Advertiser* looks upon this as a timely suggestion.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* reiterates the assertion that the question of free trade or protection did not enter into the canvass in the First Congressional District of Wisconsin. Neither of the candidates defined his position upon that question very explicitly.

The Boston *Post* now says that the nomination of Mr. GASTON for Mayor of that city can hardly be called a party nomination, and that his election could not be narrowed to only a party success. We shall expect the *Post* to reiterate the statement after the election, should Mr. GASTON by any chance be elected.

There are many indications that the Democratic Party in Kentucky is dividing into two sections, which may be called Liberal and Bourbon; and it is reported that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and a few other old-time leaders sympathize with the former, and urge that the results of the war should be recognized, and a new departure taken.

The Florida Democratic State Executive Committee claim that the Democratic candidates for Congress and Lieutenant-Governor in their State have been elected by between two and three hundred majority, and that the Democrats have a clear majority, not counting independents, of five or six in the House, and one or two in the Senate.

Hon. NELSON TIFT, desiring to be again elected to Congress from the Second District of Georgia, has published an address which may alarm timid people in his neighborhood. He asserts that the present condition of the country is bordering upon irretrievable disaster and ruin, and we are left to infer that, unless Mr. TIFT is sent to Congress, we shall all go speedily to the bad together.

The Portsmouth delegates to the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention will unanimously support Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, of their city, for Governor. Mr. WALKER is an enterprising and energetic manufacturer, prominent in all works looking to the welfare of his city and State, of irreproachable character, and of much experience in the conduct of public affairs.

When other political topics are for the time wanting, Virginia Democratic papers are exceedingly apt to complain of New-England's undue influence in the national councils. The Richmond *Whig* of Friday turns its attention once more to the threadbare topic, and again confidently predicts that before many years pass by we shall probably see "the ambitious, arrogant and self-seeking New-England States reduced to their proper political level."

How the Southern Democrats should deal with the blacks is exciting attention among the Democrats of the East also, and that occasionally liberal organ of the New-England Democrats, the Boston *Post,* agrees with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in thinking that now is demanded, not negation, as in the past, but a policy that is open, positive, liberal and brave, and it appeals to the Southern Democrats to take the question wholly into their own control, and to deal with it in the spirit of the age.

There are few Republicans who think that the next House of Representatives should be organized by the Democrats and Free-trade Republicans, on the basis of revenue reform. Indeed, the Albany *Evening Journal* suggests that if there is to be any new scheme of organization, it should centre around the question of paying the national debt; and it suggests that as Gen. BUTLER agrees with the Democratic Party in their views respecting that, the Democrats in the House should by all means support him for Speaker!

The New-Hampshire Republicans invite all citizens of the State "who sustain the patriotic Administration of President GRANT in its successful efforts in favor of economy, the reduction of the national debt, and the burdens of the people caused by the war—who desire to maintain the nation's honor untarnished, at home and abroad—who seek to promote the interests and welfare of the whole people, and by progressive action aid all beneficent reforms," to participate in the election of delegates to their State Convention.

The negro question still agitates the thinking portion of the Democratic Party in the South, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the party that it need not hope to come into power until it is able to give the country a distinct assurance that it will not mistreat this question, and through such mistreatment involve both sections in strife and trouble. It adds that the anti-radical elements of the South made a mistake in not meeting the policy of the dominant faction in Congress, in relation to the negro, with a policy of their own, instead of fighting the Radical leaders with mere negations that were beaten down, as negations usually are.

One of the very few Republican papers which find something to applaud in Gen. BUTLER's remedy for the ills we have suffered from England, as enunciated in his Boston Lyceum address, is the Boston *Traveller.* That paper thinks that timid counsels and a hesitating policy alone are dangerous, and that if Great Britain could realize that the whole nation indorses what Gen. BUTLER now says, her statesmen would hasten to do us justice. On the other hand, the Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* disposes of him in a word by saying that his argument is good but his premises are unfounded, while the Troy *Times* says that he has simply indulged in the practice of transparent quackery.

Aspirants of either party to the Presidency may not be wholly uninterested in an article in the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette,* which contends that while it is no sin to strive to be President, those who do strive are sure to fail. The *Gazette* recounts the history of similar attempts since the day when a President was first chosen, and contends that "the past is strewn with the bones of those who have fallen by the way in a vain effort to reach the goal of their desires, while those who strove not have won." This battle, it continues, is not to the strong—this race is not to the swift, and the Coxes and Trumbulls, the Chases, Hendrickses, Pendletons and Hoffmans should take warning by the fate of their predecessors.

Politicians in the First Congressional District of New-Hampshire are once more actively at work. The Portsmouth Republicans elected their delegates to the Nominating Convention on Friday, and it is understood that of the twenty thus chosen, twelve favor the renomination of Hon. JACOB H. ELA for Congress, and eight urge the nomination of Hon. JAMES W. EMERY, of Portsmouth. The other prominent candidates are SAMUEL M. WHEELER, who is strongly urged by Dover (where he resides) and Strafford County generally, and NATHANIEL GORDON, of Exeter, who has the delegation from that town in his favor. Messrs. EMERY, WHEELER and GORDON are all able men, and, if a change in the member is to be made, either one of them would serve with credit to himself and service to the State and country.

The editor of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* thus speaks of a political opponent, a citizen of that State, whose name, not long since, was familiar in political circles, and whose early efforts in behalf of freedom and equality were energetic and potential: "Hon. JOHN P. HALE may be seen upon the streets of Dover, any fair day, walking slowly and painfully with the aid of a cane. His whole right side is paralyzed, but not completely. In walking he drags his right foot, the difficulty seeming to be mainly in and below the ankle. In opening a door he is obliged to use his left hand, changing his cane to the right. Intellectually, Mr. HALE is vigorous, but thinks he is somewhat impaired in memory. The rotund, rosy man of yore is no more, the Mr. HALE is but the ghost of his former self. His hair is well silvered, and altogether, no former acquaintance would recognize the man without some clue to his identity other than that presented by his appearance."

A Democratic paper insisted the other day that all Democrats are free-traders. Now the Democrats of the Sixth District of Michigan have elected Judge JABEZ G. SUTHERLAND to Congress. On the 17th of September last, this gentleman wrote a letter, in which he said it was difficult to conceive how any national party can exist which is pledged either to protection or free-trade, and he added: "In this Congressional district, no party opposed to tariff can ever hope to succeed, nor ought such a party to succeed. It is a manufacturing district; it has such manufacturing interests, and yields such productions for manufacture; there can be no doubt that all parties should, and at length will, concur in asking for the most liberal protection by high duties on competitory imports. I shall consider it my duty, if elected, to do all I can to procure such protection. Democrats here ought not, and I am persuaded, will not, require any policy to be pursued which is inimical to our peculiar local interests."

FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Academy of Design—Second Notice—Other Notable Pictures.

In yesterday's TIMES, in a general article on the Winter Exhibition of the Academy of Design, just opened, we noticed a number of the most prominent pictures on the walls, and we now proceed to call attention to some of the others, taking first those in the corridor:

No. 189, "Evening in Montgomery County," by A. STOVER, is a pleasing composition, good in color and general treatment. The white house on the right, however, is rather too prominent an object. Mrs. ELIZA GREATOREX has here two charming pen-and-ink sketches, (Nos. 191 and 192,) "Views in Nuremburg," which display all the artistic feeling and nicety of touch which have rendered this lady's drawings so much sought after. No. 192 is one of the finest specimens we have yet seen from this artist. Miss VIRGINIA GRANBERRY sends a number of specimens of her flower paintings, all good, and all exhibiting a careful study of form and color. No. 215 is a "Study from Nature," by JAMES FAIRMAN, which shows more power than this artist's larger works exhibit. No. 219, "Bad Boys," by CHARLES C. WARD, is very carefully painted. Two boys have entered an orchard, and one climbs a tree while the other keeps watch. Expression, color, and form are all good. There are several crayon portraits by Miss E. H. REMINGTON and W. C. SMITH, which are worthy of notice, and a copy from the antique by RAYMOND DABB, (No. 226,) which shows considerable power and an effective disposition of light and shade. Nos. 228 and 229 are pen-and-ink sketches by A. G. HEATON. In the first the story is well told. The latter, entitled "Filling the Purse," we cannot understand. The female figure is nicely drawn, but what she and the kneeling gentleman beside her are about is a puzzle. Further notice of the pictures in this room we will defer until next week.

SOUTH ROOM.

Entering the South room we come at once on the lions of the exhibition. Here are the Bouguereaus, the Troyons, the Bierstadts and the Harts. Mr. CHURCH, and Mr. CASILEAR, and the GIFFORDS, we are sorry to find unrepresented. Near the door hangs Mr. H. P. GRAY's "Cleopatra and the Pearl," (No. 102,) which was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. No. 105 is a protrait of Mrs. E. N. KIMBALL by GEORGE H. STORY, which is affected in pose and bad in color. No. 135, "September," by SARAH B. GILBERT, an unpretending composition, is worthy of attention for its very careful study of form and color. We are informed that Miss GILBERT is an entirely self-taught artist. If this is so, her effort is a very remarkable one. The painting represents a few flowers in a glass, with some grapes and other fruit. The flowers are executed with the delicacy and firmness of touch of an experienced artist. The fruit is not so good. Near this picture hangs Miss WAGNER's "Soldier's Grave on Decoration Day," (No. 171.) This is also a flower piece, and pleasing in some respects. The spots of white paint on the flowers, however, look like anything but dew. Mr. E. H. MAY contributes "Francis I. Hearing of the Death of His Son," (No. 186.) FRANCIS has thrown himself down in a kneeling posture, his pale face raised and his right hand extended. The attitude is well chosen to express strong emotion. Behind him stand a Cardinal and other members of his Court. The face of FRANCIS and the Cardinal are expressive and well painted, but the hands of all the prominent figures are very carelessly drawn. A very little more labor expended on this picture would have rendered it far better worthy of notice than it is at present, though it is by no means devoid of merit.

"Orestes Pursued by the Furies," the *cheval de bataille* of the exhibition, which was noticed but briefly, yesterday, is the latest work of the French artist BOUGUERAU. According to the Homeric account, Orestes was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon on his return from Troy was murdered by order of his wife, and in revenge, Orestes, after consulting the oracles at Delphi, slew not only his mother, but her friend and adviser, Ægisthus. From the moment that his mother's blood had stained his hand, Orestes became mad, and fled, tormented by remorse—personified by the three Furies—Tisiphone, Alecto and Megaera. The treatment of the subject is undoubtedly somewhat conventional. The nude figure of Orestes is represented as hurrying across a barren plain, his head clasped in his hands, and the three furies, with serpent-twined hair and horrid, mocking faces ever urging him onward. One runs beside him, the torch she carries throwing a lurid light around. Another bears on her arm the figure of the murdered Clytemnestra, from whose breast protrudes the fatal dagger. All three point with outstretched arms to the pale corpse and bloody breast of the murdered woman; and by a slight liberty, which is perhaps allowable, the hands of the corpse itself are also made to point to the "poor dumb mouth" that tells its tale so eloquently. To those admirers of BOUGUERAU who know him only as a painter of pretty children with peach-bloom cheeks, laughing eyes and golden hair, this picture must prove a genuine surprise. Few would have supposed him capable of producing so grand a composition as this, and certainly it is one of the last subjects we should have thought him likely to employ his pencil upon. Spite of its conventionality of treatment it is a most striking picture, in which we know not which to admire most—its dramatic power and strength of individual expression, its fine massing of color and light and shade, or its delicate, yet firm, drawing. The fine molding of the figure beside Orestes, and the admirable painting of the arms and hands of all, are worthy of attention. The picture is, indeed, an exhibition in itself. The following letter from the artist is of interest:

(Translation.)

PARIS, May 30, 1870.

Mr. S. P. Avery;

SIR: I have this day placed in the hands of your agent my picture of "Orestes pursued by the Furies." Gratified to have the picture go to New-York, where I have found so many proofs of sympathy, I do not part with it without some regret; it is a philosophical conception, which I have treated with the utmost care—that of the criminal tormented by remorse; it being dear to me as one of my best and gravest works, on which I rely for admission to the Imperial Academy, (l'Institute de France,) at the doors of which I am now knocking. If you will also have the kindness to inform me what becomes of it, who purchases it, I shall be grateful, for it is one of my children for which I have always had some weakness.

(Signed) BOUGUEREAU.

Our notices of the exhibition will be resumed next week.

The Oneida Community—Alleged Breaking up of a Family—Fraudulent Divorce Obtained.

From the Lafayette, Ind., Courier, Nov. 21.

Prof. ROYSE, formerly of Lafayette, and well known to our people generally as a gentleman of more than ordinary culture, the editor of the Indiana *Union,* but better known from his connection with the Classical Academy in the old bank building, has been in the city for several days collecting testimony relative to the character and antecedents of one HORACE R. PERRY, who, he alleges, has kidnapped his family, and procured a divorce with the intention, as he believes, of seducing the divorced wife and her five children into the Oneida Free Love Community. PERRY is a brother of Mrs. ROYSE. He was formerly in the employ of LUSE & WILSON, on the *Journal,* and subsequently bookkeeper in the First National Bank. He went from Lafayette to the Oneida Community, and afterward induced his wife to enter the same infamous society. Prof. ROYSE alleges that in his (PERRY's) complete infatuation, he used all his powers of persuasion to induce him (ROYSE) to enter the Community, and failing to accomplish his purpose took advantage of the temporary absence of the Professor from his home near Cincinnati to kidnap his family, obtain a divorce for Mrs. ROYSE under some trumped up charges, and hurry her and the children off Eastward. Prof. ROYSE, as may be imagined, is in great trouble about it, and is making an energetic effort to set aside the decree of the Court, so far as it relates to alimony and the custody of the children. He has the cordial co-operation of our best citizens to this end, and will leave to-morrow with a pile of affidavits, establishing his own character beyond all question, and showing up Mr. PERRY in his true light.

THE IMMIGRANT CONVENTION.

Review of its Action—The Convention a Sectional and Not a National Affair—Hostility to the Eastern Delegates—The Convention a Failure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870.

The Convention closed its labors, this afternoon, by the passage of a series of resolutions, which have already been telegraphed to your readers and which I need not therefore repeat, and by the appointment of Committees to draft a bill in accordance with these resolutions for presentation to Congress and to secure permanent organization. The opportunity is now given to review the action of the body, and to measure the importance of its results.

THE CONVENTION NOT A NATIONAL AFFAIR.

Careful observation only confirms the apprehension I expressed in a former letter, that any expression of opinion put forth by the Convention would not be the sense of the whole country, but only of a comparatively small section. It was called in the interest of the North-west, and the North-west sent to it a full representation, comprising some able men and many earnest ones, while the delegations from the sea-board and Southern States mustered scarcely a corporal's guard. It was evident from the first that these had absolutely no influence in the Convention, which went straight to its predetermined end, in spite of argument or opposition. But this was not the only or the most fatal defect in the Convention's claim to be regarded as an exponent of the opinion of the nation. Not only was it intensely sectional in its composition and feeling, but the interests it consulted were not public but private ones. Of the Western delegates, many were the avowed representatives of land or railroad companies, whose regard for the immigrant, it is safe to say, is not wholly disinterested, and a majority were either, in one way or another, subjected to the influence or committed to the policy of these selfish corporations. The choice of the President of one land company for temporary Chairman of the Convention, and of another for permanent Secretary, the deference paid to the agent of a Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (which alone, it may be remarked *en passant,* was invited to send delegates to the Convention.) All these circumstances lent ground to the suspicion of the delegate from Minnesota, who felt in his bones "that there was a land scheme hid under the specious promise of protection to the immigrant." Nor did the prevailing tone of the speeches tend to lessen this suspicion. The burden of all was the necessity of leading immigration into the great North-west, and of bringing it through other channels than the ports of New-York and Boston. When it is remembered that every immigrant bound to the North-west and landed at Philadelphia or Baltimore, can only find transportation over the Pennsylvania Central Road, and that this corporation controls all the roads of the West as far out as Denver, and has millions of acres of land to dispose of, the animus of this statement is apparent. The Southern delegates, at least, appear to have become satisfied of the nature of the movement, for many of them declined to vote on the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions, and have announced their intention of holding a new Convention at Louisville.

HOSTILITY TO THE EAST.

Apart from the revelation of this design, the details of the session were uninteresting enough. A great deal of what Mr. YOUNG, of Washington, called the Fourth of July style of discussion, was indulged in, and a great deal of bitterness was manifested toward the sea-board States, especially the State of New-York, and their Alien laws, which once or twice found vent in something closely resembling discourtesy to a powerless minority. Indeed, this, with the exception of the profound ignorance exhibited by most of the delegates with regard to the laws which they denounced, and the whole science of immigration which they pretended to expound, this hostility was the distinctive feature of the Convention. So marked did it become at last, and so gratuitously insulting to New-York and her representatives, that the delegates from that State felt obliged to withdraw, and for a like reason the Massachusetts delegation declined to vote on the resolutions until the Convention had made an ample and almost humble apology. If the utter unfitness of the body to discuss in any right spirit, or with a prospect of any wise conclusion, the very grave and important question they set themselves to settle, this of itself, it seems, would sufficiently establish it. The State of New-York has done more within the last twenty years for the protection and encouragement of immigration than all the rest of the States combined, and was for this reason alone entitled to more consideration than she or her delegates received.

THE CONVENTION A FAILURE.

To sum up, I am constrained to believe the Convention a failure, because it was sectional, while professing to be national; because it was self-seeking while claiming to be public-spirited and philanthropic, and because it abandoned all claim to authority in admitting private individuals, representing private interests, to a voice and a vote in its sessions, on a footing with regular delegates. How Congress will receive the proposed measure remains to be seen. It may be assumed that in the National Legislature it will be considered from a more catholic standpoint, and with a wiser foresight than among the the railroad and land agents of the Convention. It is matter of regret that the Convention was not made up of less suspicious material, and guided by a purer inspiration. Disinterested regard for the welfare of the immigrant, and for the advantage which must accrue to the whole country from a properly distributed immigration, might have led to more valuable, if not widely different conclusions. What these North western gentlemen seem to have forgotten, is that immigration, like commerce, to which it is allied, will always flow in natural channels to the most advantageous ports and the most profitable markets, and its course thereto no amount of scheming can divert or interrupt.

CADOC.

The Official Vote of Massachusetts.

The vote of the people of Massachusetts cast at the recent election for State officers, has been counted. The total vote of the candidates for Governor in 1869 was 132,486; the total vote for the same officers this year was 150,223, an increase of 11,737. The poll stands as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Claflin	74,106	79,549
Adams	50,735	48,680

GOV. CLAFLIN, therefore, makes a gain of 5,443 votes, and Col. J. Q. ADAMS sustains a loss of 2,055, though he was ahead of his associates on the Democratic ticket. WENDELL PHILLIPS shows a total of 21,946, a gain over CHAMBERLIN's vote last year of 8,403. The vote for other State officers, not including the scattering, stands as follows:

	Tucker.	Chattaway.	Trask.	Bishop.
Lieut.-Governor	81,040	47,483	8,692	12,632
	Warner.	Stevenson.	Pratt.	Ball.
Secretary	81,692	47,590	12,156	8,166
	Adams.	Haywood.	Stoddard.	Baker.
Treasurer	81,483	47,833	12,573	8,237
	Endicott.	Allen.	Peabody.	Dagget.
Auditor	81,249	47,467	12,749	8,066
	Allen.	Warren.	Cowley.	Griswold.
Attorney-Gen.	81,875	47,397	12,597	4,312

There is not any material difference in the official returns of the vote for Congressmen over the vote as already published. The boast made at the Fitchburg Convention, that at any rate the Democrats would decrease CLAFLIN's vote and run up the vote of Col. ADAMS, does not appear to have been realized.

McEttrick's Pedestrian Feat at Boston.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 26.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. J. MCETTRICK, the great walker, commenced the task of attempting to keep on his feet and in motion 104 consecutive hours, at Institute Hall, opposite the Highlands Post-office. To accomplish this seemingly impossible feat he will be required to keep on his limbs all the time from the time of starting till next Monday night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of a half hour in each twenty-four, which is allowed for change of clothing, bathing, &c. The walking was commenced upon a raised platform at the end of the hall, which is about thirty-five feet long by three wide. He is, however, to have the hall cleared of the settees today, when a course around the hall will be marked out, thus enabling the pedestrian to vary the monotony of continually walking the plank. MCETTRICK was in splendid physical condition at the start, and fully confident of his ability to perform the task. He is dressed in thick tights, with low-cut heavy soled pumps. His manner of walking yesterday afternoon and evening was, of course, very slow and regular, the rate of speed being about a mile and a half per hour, though that gait will, for the purposes of rest, be occasionally changed to more rapid strides during the journey. Several medical gentlemen visited the hall during last evening, and will repeat their calls in the course of the performance, noting any change in his physical condition which may be developed. The gallery is reserved for ladies, quite a large number of whom were present yesterday. A brass band and gymnastic performances will vary the monotony of the exhibition.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Debt—Views of Gov. Holden.

We quote the following paragraphs from the message of Gov. HOLDEN of North Carolina, which was communicated to the Legislature of that State a few days ago:

The present debt of the State is as follows: Old, or ante-war bonds, $8,378,200; bonds issued to railroad companies during the war, under acts passed prior to May 20, 1861, $913,000; bonds issued to Chatham Railroad Company, under ordinance of Convention 1861, $215,000; bonds issued since the close of the war, not special tax, $8,986,845; special tax bonds, $11,407,000. Total, $29,900,045.

As will be seen, there are included in the above amount coupon bonds amounting to $1,128,000, issued on account of certain railroad companies in 1861-62, and 1863, the greater portion of which was expended for work done on the roads. These bonds are not marketable, having been issued during the war; but it is contended that they were not issued in aid of the rebellion, and ought to be recognized. It is believed that the larger portion of these are in possession of citizens of the State.

Under act of the General Assembly "to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of our unfinished railroads," bonds to the amount of $4,343,000 were returned to the Treasury, including $1,650,000 of the issue of $2,000,000 to the Chatham Railroad Company, pronounced unconstitutional by a decision of the Supreme Court. This issue to the Chatham Railroad Company was omitted by the State Treasurer in the statement of the debt accompanying his report for 1869, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court referred to. The debt is, therefore, actually reduced $2,693,000.

The entire debt is, therefore, about $30,000,000, to pay the interest on which at six per cent., together with the amount necessary to conduct the State Government, will require a tax of $2,500,000. Will the people of the State submit to an annual payment of this amount of tax? To be candid with you, gentlemen, I do not believe they will. I have not changed my opinion on this subject. I still believe it would be wise and sound economy in the end to pay the interest on the debt, and every dollar of it when due, yet I need not tell you, who are fresh from the people, that this is not to be expected or hoped for. The people reason thus on this subject: They say they lost their slaves and a large amount of property by the rebellion; that this rebellion was not anticipated when a part of this debt was contracted, and that no provision could be made against it; that they lost their bank stock, nearly all the value of their banknotes, all their State Treasury notes and Confederate bonds and notes, and nearly all their old debts; that the bonds issued previously to the rebellion were based to a large extent on slave property; that the war left them impoverished, their lands neglected and reduced in value, the whole system of labor changed; that many of the special tax bonds have been hypothecated for small sums and lost; that their internal improvements projected since the rebellion are languishing, and have for the most part failed, on account of the loss of State credit, no matter from what cause; and that, upon the whole, they will pay a part of the old State debt, and they will pay on the new or special tax debt such amounts as were realized from the sale of bonds from first hands. Is there a member of your body who will say that this is not the feeling of the people? Gentlemen, this is not my judgment. I would pay it all in good faith if every other man in the State should say nay; yet I am with yourselves a servant of the people, and it is my duty to obey their commands. The demoralization and loss occasioned by the rebellion are such that many of our people cannot or will not pay their own individual debts. Can you expect those who cannot or who will not do this to submit to be taxed heavily to pay the State debt? There must be a compromise. The State debt must be consolidated and interest paid accordingly, and the sooner it is done the better.

The Telegraph in Japan—Experiments by Order of the Mikado—Japanese Jokes Flashed Through the Wires.

The Japan *Weekly Mail* contains an amusing account of the trial of a field telegraph lately presented by our Government to the Mikado. We extract as follows:

"By the Mikado's desire, the apparatus was erected in the grounds of the palace, one terminus being his Majesty's private study and the other the pleasure pavilion, which stands in the centre of the Maple Gardens, where were assembled three princes of the blood, the Prime Minister, and a host of members of the Privy Council, to receive and answer the Imperial messages. The working of the wires was intrusted to two Japanese, and when all was ready a message arrived at the pavilion announcing the presence of the Mikado at the terminus in the study. To this announcement a most respectful message was returned, thanking his Majesty for his gracious presence. Shortly after the message came, 'The Emperor is highly pleased with the wonderful Western invention;' and then, immediately afterward, 'Who are in the pavilion, and what are you doing?' To this answer was returned giving the names of those present, and saying that they were awaiting with profound veneration His Majesty's gracious orders. To their intense embarrassment the answer was returned, 'Telegraph to us something amusing.' As may be imagined, this message caused the greatest consternation among the courtiers. How were they in a moment to conjure up anything that should be amusing, and, at the same time, respectful. At length one privy Councillor suggested: 'This day will be memorable in the annals of the Empire as that on which His Majesty for the first time witnessed the working of a telegraph.' But this was instantly rejected as being not in the least amusing. At last a youthful courtier proposed, 'We all mean to get merry on the wine which we expect your Majesty to give us.' This was at once received with delight and transmitted to the palace, and to it a reply was immediately returned that they should not expect in vain, and the proceedings terminated with a message from the Emperor expressing himself satisfied with the experiments and thanking the officers who had worked the telegraph. At the Emperor's desire, the apparatus was left standing in the grounds in order that he might learn to work it himself."

Still Harping on the "Red Stockings"—An Amateur Nine Talked Of.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 25.

The Red Stockings have perished by natural limitation. If they had been uniformly victorious in 1870, as in 1869, the Club must have gone to pieces any way by its own weight. The officers would have retained GEORGE and HARRY WRIGHT, GOULD and MCVEY, if too much money had not been demanded. The others were not wanted on account of objectionable habits or traits. It was at one time proposed to hire SPAULDING, of the Rockfords, JAMES WHITE, of the Clevelands, and FERGUSON, of the Atlantics; but the Executive Board wisely determined not to import anything so dangerous as professional celebrities. WHITE asked $1,650 for six months, and the others even more. It will always be natural for a splendid combination of players to make money for themselves either by salaries or gate money. With their experience, Cincinnatians are not likely to turn out to see a parcel of muffins, who, not being "hired," must feel perfectly independent and irresponsible.

Some persons are able to discover that the Cincinnati Base-ball Club intends to have an amateur nine for 1870. In the official programme published yesterday, it is announced that "we have resolved to hire no players for the coming season." This determination, if adhered to, renders it certain that the new Red Stockings will contain no first-class player. A player of that grade can always secure good pay. The Harvards, of Boston, and Stars of Brooklyn, are called amateurs, but they divide gate money among themselves. The Harvards recently lost two players and replaced them with men hired in New-York and Baltimore. The Cincinnati Club embraces nothing brilliant in its own fold. The chief distinction of the First Junior Nine is that the Second Junior Nine beats it. The Second Junior Nine are a spirited lot of lads, who, when they feel well, can play a third-rate game. If they could play a first-class game they would doubtless secede from the Cincinnati Club, and reap money for their proficiency. The Cincinnati Club has virtually announced its end.

The Swindling Conductors.

The conductors of the Seventh-avenue Railroad arrested, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, were arraigned before Alderman COMAN, acting Magistrate at the Tombs Police Court, where they gave their names as James Gilmore, Patrick Harley, James Kerr, Michael Sunnot, Dennis Sullivan, Patrick Harris, Terrence Reynolds, James Courtney, Daniel H. Schanck and Wm. Shannon. Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, Superintendent of the road, appeared against them, when they all waived an examination and, giving bail in $300 each to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, were released. As yet no further warrants have been issued, and there are no new developments in the case.

CURRENT NOTES.

The vein of magnetic iron lately discovered at Winsted, Conn., improves on smelting.

Two children narrowly escaped death through a coal-oil explosion at Baltimore last week.

The future prosperity of Omaha, it is expected, will be seriously impeded through a lack of farms in the environs of the city.

During the whole period from 1790 to 1870 there has been a gain of 62,526 in the population of Providence, R. I.

At the request of the Mayor and Common Council of Baltimore, the census of that city will be retaken today by the Police Commissioners.

Some of the Canadian newspapers affect to disbelieve the report that there are Newfoundlanders in this City who desire to see their native land annexed to the United States.

GEORGE W. SEAVER, a graduate of Amherst College, and a young man of considerable promise, was among the passengers on the ill-fated steam-ship *Varuna*.

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., has invented a new cartridge, which he molds at one operation in a die chambered to the exact size of the gun-bore for which it is intended.

At a recent sale of the pews of the Arch-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, sixty-three realized a premium of $8,132 50. The regular rental is $90,400.

The Monastery of St. Mary was dedicated on Sunday last at Baltimore. It is to be used for the Christian Brothers in attendance at the School of St. Michael, in that city.

A Canadian editor opens his eyes with amazement at the item of $279,665 for "running" the New Dominion Departments of Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization.

Up to the 20th of September the San Francisco Board of Education incurred liabilities amounting to $164,799 37 for the erection of buildings for school purposes.

The Cincinnati newspapers suggest that the base-ball club of that city should sell its right and title to the name of the "Red Stockings" while it has value and amounts to a national charm.

The will of the late SILAS E. BURROWS, of Mystic, Conn., covered fifty sheets of foolscap. All the executors having declined to serve in consequence of its length, the Court has appointed an administrator.

A blind newsboy at Cincinnati, named JOHN GOLLER, has abandoned his stand and entered the lecture field. In his maiden effort he endeavored to show his hearers how to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

Burlingame, Kansas, is to have a new woolen factory. A public-spirited citizen has agreed to supply $40,000 worth of machinery, on condition that a building 100 feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high, be erected from the proceeds of city bonds.

A Santa Fé editor begins an obituary notice of the wife of a friend as follows: "Death, with fleshless knuckles, rapped at the door of Mrs. J. N. B.'s soul, and obedient to the inexorable call, the spirit of that loved woman floated up to its Creator, leaving her husband, children and friends to mourn over the mortal casket."

A lady, named LUELLA GROSS, who had attained her one hundred and seventh year, died recently at Orland, Me. Dr. CHASE, of Orland, made a post-mortem examination of the remains shortly after death. He states that he found the bones chalky and crumbly from age, and the arteries of the limbs turned to bone.

A new method of lettering street lamps has been introduced at St. Louis. The name of the street is placed on top of the lamp, instead of on the glass of the side, and arranged in such a way that the light may be thrown directly upon it. The letters stand out in bold relief, and can be seen from a considerable distance.

It is said that NATHAN MATTHEWS has offered to expend $60,000 in the building of a new hall for students in the college-yard at Cambridge, on condition that half the net income of the same shall be used for scholarships, to which young men who are preparing for the Episcopal Church shall have the first claim.

A widow caused quite a sensation at the office of the Mayor of Philadelphia, last week, by walking about with the dead body of a four months old babe in her arms. She said that the child had been starved to death by some persons who had taken it for adoption from one of the public institutions. Mayor FOX has ordered an investigation.

A good deal of merriment was occasioned, on Sunday week, in one of the New-Orleans churches, at the expense of a deaf deacon, who had been very industrious in selling a new church publication. Just before dismissing the congregation, the minister announced that mothers who had children to be baptized should present them on the following Sunday. The deacon, supposing that his pastor was advertising the book, jumped up hastily, and cried out, "All you who have got none can get as many as you want from me, at 75 cents each." The reporter of the New-Orleans *Times*, who was present at the time, says that the deacon, after he had found out his mistake, changed his pew from the front of the church to the third from the rear, and though he cannot hear the sermon, he is consoled with the thought that the young ladies can't snicker at him.

The Mayor of Louisville, Ky., is nothing if not facetious. Some few weeks since an ordinance was passed by the Common Council of that city to protect ladies from the insults of street-corner loafers. After deliberating over the matter for a considerable time, the Mayor has vetoed the ordinance, for the following reasons: "If this ordinance were to be strictly enforced, all our adult male population would be liable to be sent to jail, and I am afraid not a few would have to be fined, while it is even possible that some of your honorable selves might be surprised to find yourselves victims to its sweeping prohibitions. * * * It is not even unlikely that the ladies are not displeased at being observed by the gentlemen, though I would not have your honorable body understand me as confidently asserting this of our fair friends. For my part, I think there is nothing on earth more pleasing than a handsome, well-behaved woman, and the man that cannot appreciate and be grateful for such ought to be fined; but to fine a man for looking with admiration on the ladies is something I cannot approve of."

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

The Last Shot of Many—Probably Fatal Ending of a Protracted Feud.

At an early hour yesterday morning the drinking-den of WILLIAM FEARY, No. 426 East Sixteenth-street was the scene of a startling tragedy, which was the culmination of a bitter feud long existing between rival clans of the Eighteenth Ward. Two years ago EDWARD HINES, a blacksmith twenty-two years of age, assaulted one DAN MURPHY, who resided in his neighborhood, giving him a terrible beating, but in the course of the fracas the first blood of the feud was drawn by MURPHY who stabbed HINES in the groin with a pocket-knife, inflicting a very serious wound, from which, however, HINES at last recovered. No sooner was he on his feet than he began a promiscuous war on all the allies of MURPHY, first attacking one LUKE GLEASON with a hammer, inflicting a wound which disabled him for some time. Next he vented his spleen on the MCNIVENS family, living at No. 245 Avenue A, assaulting and beating the mother, Mrs. CATHARINE MCNIVENS, and soon after firing three pistol shots at JOHN MCNIVENS, none of which, however, took effect. WM. H. MCNIVENS, another of the sons, was in Connecticut at the time of the cowardly attack upon his mother, but hearing of it, came immediately to the City, sought out HINES, and gave that brawler payment in kind with compound interest by administering to him a severe beating, that sent him bruised and broken to his bed. This affair added fuel to the feud, HINES and MCNIVENS each gathering a clan about him, and the two parties never met without exchanging blows and making a murder imminent. The factions met a little after midnight yesterday morning, in FEARY's saloon, and a fight, of course, instantly ensued, which was terrible from the number and brutality of the combatants. It was inevitable that deadly weapons should soon appear in such an affray, and very few blows had been exchanged when JAMES HINES drew a knife and made a deadly lunge at WILLIAM MCNIVENS, to which that person, retreating meantime to the sidewalk, immediately replied by firing three pistol shots, one of which took effect in the groin and another in the head of EDWARD HINES, inflicting fatal wounds, and the third entered the back of JAMES HINES, causing only a slight injury. The firing of the shots and fall of the two men ended the affray, all the parties who were in condition instantly flying from the saloon, so that when the Police arrived no one was left but EDWARD HINES, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition. After a long chase MCNIVENS was arrested by Officer NELSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, was remanded to the custody of Capt. CAMERON, to await the result of the injuries. Capt. CAMERON also caused the arrest of PATRICK MURPHY, of No. 308 East Sixteenth-street, and he is held in custody as a witness. Coroner ROLLINS was also notified to take the ante-mortem statement of HINES, which did not differ in any material respects from the facts as now narrated.

The Granger Forgery—A Requisition from Gov. Warmoth.

Yesterday A. S. BADGER, Chief of Police of New-Orleans, reached the City with a requisition from Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, for the person of Col. LOUIS E. GRANGER, Assistant Adjutant-General of that State, whose arrest by Superintendent KELSO upon a telegram and discharge by Judge MCCUNN on Saturday, on habeas corpus proceedings, are facts already known to our readers. From the statements made by Chief BADGER, it appears that Col. GRANGER is accused of altering a State warrant for his own pay from $175 to $375, then forging the name of Gen. LONGSTREET as Adjutant-General, and taking it to Gov. WARMOTH, who, supposing it to be a genuine warrant, signed it, thus enabling GRANGER to sell it to a broker. Upon being discharged on Saturday, the accused declared that he was innocent of any criminal proceedings, and avowed his purpose to return to New-Orleans and meet all accusations immediately after the consummation of his marriage. But for the interference of Superintendent KELSO and Inspector DILKS, the culmination of that romantic phase of the case would have been reached during the incarceration of Col. GRANGER at Police Head-quarters, as the lady was not only constant in her attendance upon him there, but declared her readiness to marry him in his cell, and on Thanksgiving Day procurred the attendance of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS to effect her desire, but from representations from Inspector DILKS the eminent divine declined to have any part in the proceeding, and the attempt not being again made by the devoted lady, the unusual sensation of a marriage in a cell at Police Head-quarters was avoided.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P.J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
162—Bigler vs. Furman.
168—Reed vs. Cummings.
172—Baker vs. Fritz.
173—Hollerer vs. Rufner.
174—Verhuven vs. Manuf. National Bank.
176—Wetmore vs. Candee.
178—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
180—Hartley vs. James.
182—Giles vs. Weldon.
183—Dibble vs. Camp.
184—Heineman vs. Heard.
185—Redford vs. Peck.
186—Osgood, Receiver, vs. Stevens.
187—Davis vs. Colgate.
188—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
189—Same vs. Same.
191—Security Ins. Co. vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
192—Lambard vs. Blair.
193—Clancey vs. Byrne.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
2755—East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
2825—Ninth Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Nat. Bank of State of N. Y.
2375—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas.
2395—Winner vs. Stimson.
2905—Whitcom vs. Barry.
2917—Jobbers' Man. Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
——Everett vs. Garrison.
2475—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
2763—Roosevelt vs. Knapp.
2883—Mulligan vs. Beck.
2937—Woodward Steam Pump Man. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
2939—Brundage vs. Williams.
2943—Sprall vs. King.
2947—Klein vs. Chalmers.
2953—Dauscha vs. Frost.
2955—Tyng vs. Fields.
2957—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.
2959—Weston vs. Freeman.
2961—Kerr vs. Teal.
2963—Devlin vs. Bradley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
20—Olmstead vs. Greenly.
24—Helmholts vs. Tuska.
31—Thompson vs. Davids.
43—Allen vs. Kingman.
44—Barray vs. Fisher.
46—Schloemer vs. Behrens.
53—Field vs. Ullman.
62—Stuyvesant Bank vs. McMurray.
75—Rogers vs. Mayo.
100—Natalli vs. Temple.
101—Kearney vs. Parker.
102—Stuyvesant Bank vs. The Nat. Mechanics' Banking Assoc'n.

The call commences at No. 109—Gerding vs. Dimmick.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of December.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Equity Causes.

Nos.
1—Myers vs. DeMeir.
2—Schneider vs. McCabe.
4—Fitch vs. Smith.
8—Loeschigh vs. Hatfield.
10—Barns vs. Schulte.
11—Devlin vs. King.
13—Kitchen vs. McLewee.
18—Grinnell vs. Kirkland.
19—Thompson vs. Gillender.
39—Agate vs. Lowenbein.
40—Quinn vs. Carlin.
41—Grace vs. Grace.
42—Wright, Jr. vs. Wright.
43—Vosburg vs. Brewster.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J. Equity Causes.

Nos.
20—Dudley vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
26—Roeming vs. Charlton.
27—Aborn vs. Hunt.
30—Ayer vs. Rushton.
32—Whan vs. Thompson.
33—Laidlaw vs. Gilmore.
34—Ellis vs. Gilmore.
35—Porger vs. Thornton.
36—Tappan, Assignee, vs. Whittemore.
37—Fisk vs. Shenfeld.
44—Holyoke vs. Brown.
45—Fogg vs. Foley.
46—Bache vs. Bache.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Gross and Shea, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Hoch vs. Bonitz.
2—Bissacks vs. McKensie.
3—Humphrey vs. Davidson.
4—Boyd vs. O'Connell.
5—Hackett vs. Richards.
6—Randlett vs. Hebbard.
7—Briggs vs. Smith, Jr.
8—Buddensick vs. Berz.
9—Pickert vs. Shandley.
10—Drever vs. Compner.
11—Ryan vs. Heath.
12—Bishop vs. Adler.
13—Pollitz vs. Haas.
14—Payne vs. Tracy.
15—Simonson vs. Kissocka.
16—Marne vs. Hilliard.
17—The Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry Railroad vs. Gentner.
18—Forman vs. Nelson, Jr.
19—Benedict vs. American Fire Insurance Co.
20—Becker vs. Keogh.
21—Buch vs. Amiden.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5—Duncan vs. Balle.
11—Rynders vs. Crane.
12—Goeldrick vs. Lyons.
17—Reed vs. Gannor.
25—Arnold vs. Robertson.
81—Kappelhoff vs. Klassen.
91—Davis vs. Weyer.
92—Gregg vs. Roech.
93—Kinkel vs. Peterson.
94—Broderick vs. James.
95—Gerth vs. Dunheigan.
96—Gleb vs. Blanke.
97—Flewwelling vs. Brandon.
1—Leland vs. Smith.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Same vs. Same.
5—Same vs. Same.
—Darling vs. Smith.
—Bischoff vs. Pollock.
—Griffith vs. Rauth.
—Solomon vs. Rauth.
—Butler vs. Wehle.
—Haviland vs. Wehle.
—Spellmean vs. Wehle.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C....113⅛
5,500 do....113⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅜
10,000 do....107⅜
60,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.83.107
1,000 do....106⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 60
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 58⅞
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 47⅛
15,000 N. C. 6s, S. T....19⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July....70⅛
20,000 Mo. St. 6s....91⅜
5,000 La. 6s, old....72
6,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L..98
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 90
2,000 Harlem 1st....100
2,000 M. So. S.F. bds. 98
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 84⅛
3,000 C. & Pitts. 4th. 79
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94
40 Fourth Nat. Bk....107⅛
10 do....107⅛
50 Metropolitan Bk..136
200 Mar. Pf....b.c. 11
100 West. Union Tel.. 43⅛
12 do....43⅛
300 do....b.c. 43⅝
100 Mariposa Mining. 7⅛
100 do....7⅛
100 do....b.c. 7⅛
300 Adams Express... 65
300 do....b.c. 65
10 Am. Mer. Un. b.c. 45
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cs. 87
1000 do....87⅛
200 Erie Railway....24⅜
1400 do....b.c. 24⅜
300 do....b30 24⅜
1200 do....24⅜
100 do....24⅜
300 do....s3 24⅜
200 do....s3 24⅜
10 Erie Pref....50⅛
200 Harlem....132⅛
100 do....132⅛
100 Reading....101⅛
100 L. Sh. & M. So. s30 93⅜
100 Union Pacific....22⅛
100 do....22⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts....106⅛
300 Chic. & N. W....81
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3 90⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....81⅛
19 P. F. W. & C. G....94⅛
50 do....94⅛
100 do....b.c. 94
22 Del., Lack. & Wes. 110
56 do....b.c. 110⅛
100 Bos., Hart. & E....3⅛
50 Chic., Bur. & Q...151⅛
140 Morris & Essex....92
100 H. & St. Jo....104⅛
200 do....104⅛
100 do....b60. 105
10 do....104⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf....115
31 Hart. & N. H. S....150
100 Col. C. & Ind. C....18⅛
100 do....18⅛
50 Rome & Wat....125

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...113⅛
19,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...113⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.107
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b6....109⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅜
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., c.106⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 59
5,000 do....b.c. 58⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 60⅛
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 19⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....92
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July....70⅛
100 Mariposa....b.c. 7⅛
100 Mariposa Pf....11
400 West. U. T....b.c. 43⅛
200 do....43⅛
100 Boston W. P....19
50 Am. M. U. Ex...b.c. 45⅛
100 Morris & Essex....91⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. s4 92⅛
50 do....92⅛
66 do....92⅛
300 do....b.c. 92⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs....86⅛
200 Erie....24⅛
100 Michigan Central.120⅛
200 L.S. & M. So....93⅛
100 do....93⅛
200 Union Pacific....22⅛
100 do....22⅛
100 Cleve. & Pitts....106
100 C. & N. W. Pf....b3 90⅛
50 New-Jersey Cen..108⅛
200 do....s60.108
100 Tol., W. & W....51⅛
100 H. & St. J. Pf....s60.114⅛
100 C., C. & I. C....18⅛
100 Chi., Bur. & Q....b3.152

MONDAY, Nov. 28—A. M.

The close of November is marked by greater ease in Money in Wall-street, and, we may add, through the North-west, than is usual at this season of the year, and also by more indifference than customary to speculation in the Stock market. The Gold Room shows some life on account of the talk of another war in Europe, but the speculation makes but slow progress in the upward direction, and is only kept from reversal by the frequent manifold bulletins through each day from the rival "special" newsvenders about the varying political rumors and quotations from London. In reference to these industrious efforts at the sensational, it may not be out of the way to suggest that quotations for United States 5-20s abroad *may be* "rigged"—occasionally at least—in London to *Bull* Gold on in New-York. They certainly made very little impression otherwise in this market, though sometimes employed in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, to affect the Railways. The Public Funds, without the slightest support from the leading dealers, and with a disposition on their part to offer the Government two or three times as many 5-20s as the Treasury advertised to buy every Thursday, show much steadiness in quotations, as they could not do, under the circumstances, if London and Frankfort were really free sellers to the New-York Market on the Anglo-Russian complication. The Foreign Exchanges are also steady under this supposed cause for distrust, the rates, if anything, weaker than a fortnight ago.

The Railway market, both for Stocks and Bonds, has partially improved, and the causes at work in favor of this interest ought to make prices decidedly better. In the first place, the pressure of well-known Bonds, of comparatively recent issue, is less felt for hypothecations in the Money market, although newer projects are not wanting to tempt Money-lenders at round rates of interest. In the second place, the old trunk lines are now on the eve of Dividends upon their stocks of from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. per annum, about the early declaration of which there can be no reasonable doubt. And, in the last and most important consideration, these lines are now in full accord as to terms of business through the Winter months, which promise abundant traffic for all. The New Year, soon to open with brighter prospects for trade generally than was foreshadowed for 1870 twelve months ago, ought, unquestionably, to bring to the great Railways of New-York, Pennsylvania and the West, if their managers are true to the interest of their Stockholders, a larger amount of profitable traffic than for several seasons past, and it seems idle to croak about their Dividends or their Mortgages having experienced their best days. The instances in which this assumption is likely to come true, will, we undertake to say, prove the exception from gross mismanagement, and not the rule for the coming year.

As we closely approach the short session of the Forty-first Congress some interest is expressed as to the Message of the President and the Reports of the Heads of Departments, as bearing upon the financial action of that body. Another week will, probably, determine the temper of the Message and the views and recommendations of the Treasury Report. The latter, if sharing the fortune of most of its predecessors of late years, may not be successful in shaping, in all respects, the action of Congress, not because the ends aimed at are not in themselves commendable, but because the means proposed to these ends afford grounds for wide but honest difference of views, even between the Republican majority of Congress and a Republican Secretary. This was the case last year, on several important points, which may again be brought under discussion. One of these, the compulsory refunding of the Public Stocks, at lower rates of Interest, held as security for Bank Circulation, and owned by the National Banks, if urged again by Mr. BOUTWELL, we venture to predict, will again be defeated, not only as a gross injustice to the Banking interest, but as the wrong way to popularize and promote the successful refunding of the whole 5-20 Public Debt. In regard to the expansion of the Bank Note Currency or the contraction of the Greenback Circulation, or of the Three ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates, (except as at present ordered,) we apprehend that no new legislation will take place the coming session, *unless in the direction of Free Banking*, free of tax as well as limit upon Circulation, on the basis of the new Four ₱ cent. Stock. In such event, the authority to the Secretary to withdraw the 3 ₱ cents as new Bank Circulation is taken out, would probably be continued, but beyond this no withdrawal of Greenbacks—Legal Tender Money, both in trade and banking, free of interest to the Treasury—will probably be allowed by the Representatives of the People, and no forced or arbitrary policy of "early Specie payments" entertained this Winter. We look rather to see the largest share of the Gold now held useless in the Treasury applied to the more rapid saving of interest on the Public Debt, not only by reducing the amount of the 5-20 obligations, but by inducing the refunding of the remainder at lower rates of interest. This has been the true road to the equalization of Gold and Greenbacks since the Fourth of March, 1869; and in spite of the most disturbing and disastrous War that Europe has known since the overthrow of the first NAPOLEON, more than twenty ₱ cent. of the premium on Gold, as compared with Greenbacks, and fifteen ₱ cent. as compared with U. S. 5-20s, has been obliterated and ten millions per annum saved in the Gold Interest charge upon the Public Debt, leaving the means in Gold in the Treasury for saving directly five millions per annum additional by purchase, and indirectly eight or ten millions a year by promoting the exchange of 5-20s for the new Stocks. The closer approximation of Greenbacks to Gold would almost surely follow as a rational incident to this debt-paying and interest-saving policy.

The public who take an interest in the official receipts and expenditures of the Government, current as well as for a series of years past, are greatly indebted to the Treasury Department for the recent careful and comprehensive compilation from 1855 to 1870, inclusive of the Quarterly reports of both sides of the Treasury Account as by actual warrants for each quarter, all certified as from the official records by Secretary BOUTWELL. We believe we do no injustice to the Department in ascribing the design and pains-taking labor of this compilation—printed for distribution in royal quarto form—to Mr. J. H. SAVILLE, for several years in charge of the Bureau of Reports, and recently promoted to the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury in place of Mr. WEST, who retired after thirty odd years' service.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans....$1,100
Increase in Specie....642,362
Decrease in other Legal Tenders....890,217
Decrease in Deposits....485,322
Increase in Circulation....23,457

	Nov. 27, '69.	Nov. 26, '70.	Nov. 19, '70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	256,273,472	264,875,678	264,876,778
Gold and Gold Notes	29,697,606	18,222,617	17,580,255
Other Legal Tenders	48,151,360	51,236,283	52,126,500
Deposits	182,597,390	194,415,078	194,900,400
Circulation	34,165,341	32,203,679	32,180,222
In Sub-Treasury	81,181,305	83,301,263	83,942,742

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Nov. 19, '70.	Nov. 26, '70.	Nov. 27, '69.
On deposit	$194,900,403	$194,415,078	$183,597,398
Circulation	32,301,222	32,353,679	34,155,841
Total	$227,301,625	$226,768,757	$217,753,238
25 ₱ cent. would be	56,825,407	56,692,188	54,438,300
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	70,298,988	70,049,173	77,869,756
Excess	$13,496,581	$13,356,985	$23,431,477
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amounted to $5,690,767, against the total entries of $4,123,097 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,349,804, against $4,069,158 same week last year. The export of Specie, $449,984, against $181,705 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,911,572. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 33,388 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Customhouse, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$26,201,519	Oct. 1	$7,868,079
February	22,831,456	Oct. 8	6,862,625
March	27,282,291	Oct. 15	5,018,274
April	28,467,774	Oct. 22	6,216,228
May	24,316,660	Oct. 29	5,272,080
June	24,226,944	Nov. 5	4,175,102
July	24,610,216	Nov. 12	4,906,600
August	23,828,346	Nov. 19	6,219,748
September	26,803,281	Nov. 26	5,690,767
Total since Jan. 1			$284,751,216
Against the same date, 1869			273,771,295
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,979,921

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,593,180	Oct. 5	$5,237,780
February	11,849,146	Oct. 12	4,874,380
March	15,942,085	Oct. 19	5,196,123
April	14,697,835	Oct. 26	4,337,055
May	15,118,590	Nov. 2	3,858,163
June	17,700,933	Nov. 9	5,181,356
July	16,717,672	Nov. 16	5,808,002
August	13,692,550	Nov. 23	4,349,804
September	16,052,486		
Total since Jan. 1			$169,087,334
Against same date, 1869			176,661,664
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,574,330
Gold, Nov. 26, 1870			111⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 27, 1869			123⅛ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	Oct. 1	$465,258
February	2,194,256	Oct. 8	802,174
March	1,521,001	Oct. 15	654,223
April	1,808,616	Oct. 22	446,181
May	4,485,373	Oct. 29	303,562
June	4,254,862	Nov. 5	3,154,924
July	16,922,451	Nov. 12	410,135
August	10,087,040	Nov. 19	665,078
September	4,618,860	Nov. 26	449,984
Total			$56,381,600
Against same date, 1869			30,403,118
Increase since Jan. 1			$25,978,482

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,053,722
February	11,861,926	February	1,763,043
March	12,164,033	March	3,795,812
April	13,192,872	April	838,604
May	11,085,466	May	26,919,162
June	10,269,604	June	2,034,251
July	12,189,704	July	27,494,731
August	15,445,287	August	2,221,753
September	14,794,094	September	2,485,695
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
Nov. 5	2,188,285	Nov. 5	3,660,076
Nov. 12	2,306,929	Nov. 12	3,141,790
Nov. 19	2,192,835	Nov. 19	3,261,277
Nov. 26	1,911,572	Nov. 26	1,165,012
Total, 1870	$120,722,112	Total, 1870	$81,995,390
Total, 1869	121,889,687	Total, 1869	87,425,287

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 27, '69.
American Gold	112⅛@111⅛	123⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅛@107⅝	113⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅛@109⅜	124⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents 10-40s	106⅛@106⅜	113⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	91⅜@92⅜	89
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	86⅞@86⅝	88⅜
Rock Island	111⅛@112⅛@111⅛	105⅛
Lake Shore	92⅜@94@93⅞	88
North-western	79@81⅛@81⅜	75¾
Reading	101@102@101⅜	96⅝
North-western Preferred	88⅜@90⅞@90	89
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛@31⅞	26
Pacific Mail	41⅛@41⅞	55
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜@82@81⅞	83⅜
St. Paul Common	59⅛@60⅛	68⅜
New Tennessee 6s	58@59½@59	50⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛@51⅞	55⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅛@91⅛	—
Union Pacific Bonds	82@82⅜	84⅜
Western Union Telegraph	42⅞@43⅝	34⅜
Erie	22⅛@25⅛@24⅜	28⅜

Saturday proves a dull day in Wall-street at the close of the week. There is but little life in any of the markets. Even the Gold Room has lost the animation incident to the Anglo-Russian sensation in Europe, and the talk of War begins to be an old story. The sales of Gold settled down to 111⅛@111⅛ ₱ cent. early in the day, and scarcely varied to the close. Foreign Bills were dull at 109@109⅛, sixty days London. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers The Bank return shows a decrease in Loans of only $1,100; in Deposits of $485,000, and in Greenbacks, $890,000. There is an increase in Specie of $642,000. The Treasury received during the week, in Gold, for Customs, (five business days,) $1,911,572; sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday, and paid out, for the week, $1,165,012 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The business of the Stock Exchange showed rather a dull speculation in all departments, the prices leaving off much the same as on Friday night on the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks. Some of the Southern State Bonds were higher. The revived speculation in Erie Stock is kept up with a fair degree of activity, and the price is made to fluctuate, at present, between 24 and 25 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	112	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅞	59
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87	86⅝
Reading Railroad	102	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	81	81⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	51⅞
Western Telegraph	43⅛	43⅛
Erie	24⅜	24⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

Gold receipts	$479,718 86
Gold payments	926,990 78
Gold balance	80,024,251 26
Currency receipts	505,946 24
Currency payments	2,064,688 75
Currency balance	8,267,005 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	367,000 00
Customs	278,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
5-20 coup., '62	107⅛	10-40, reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	108⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	107	6s Currency	110⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	60	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	59	Ark. 6s, Fund	54
Va. 6s, old	63⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	103⅛
Va. 6s, new bds	60	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86	103⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old	49⅛	Ky. 6s	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	87	Ill. C. B., '70	100
N. Car. 6s, old	47⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car., F. Act, '66	26	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car., F. Act, '68	25	Ill. W. L.	100
N. Car., new bds	25⅛	Ind. 5 ₱ ct., W. L.	100
N. Car., S. Tax	19⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
S. Car. 6s	80⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	70	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83	100
S. Car. 6s, A. & O.	68	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
Mo. 6s	91⅝	N. Y. reg. B. L.	106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. I.	91⅛	N. Y. coup. B. L.	107
La. 7s, Pen'y	75	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	100
Cal. 7s	112⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Galena & Chi. ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	100⅛	Galena & Chi. 2d	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99
Erie 1st, ext.	97⅛	Morris & Es. 1st	104
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	90	Morris & Es. 2d	98⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	90	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	90	N. J. Cen. new bds	102
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	90
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91⅛
Harlem 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. S. F.	90
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Chi. & Alt. 1st	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	93
Central Pac. bds	90⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
U. Pac. L'd Grants 7s	71	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	70	Peninsula R. bds	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	104⅛
Chi. & N. W. Con.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92⅛
Con. 7 ₱ c. conv.	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st L. & M. D.	87⅛
Han. & St. J. L'd Gr'ts	103⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	99⅛
Han. & St. J. conv.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st	98⅛
Lack. & W. bds	92	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	82⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st	100	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	73
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	92⅛	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	81
Tol. & Wab. 2d	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & Wab. Eqp. bds	70	Bos., H. & E. guar.	28⅛
Tol. & Wab. con conv	75	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100		
Gt. West. 1st, '88	95		
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Merchants'	118⅜	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
Mechanics'	137	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Leather Manufact'rs	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	110	Maryland Coal Co.	20
State of New-York	110	American Coal	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Spring Mount Coal	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Canton Co., Baltimore	67
Mercantile	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	43⅛
American Exchange	111⅛	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	114	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Hanover	101	Mariposa Preferred	10⅛
Irving	118	Boston Water Power	18
Metropolitan	118	Adams Express	65
Grocers'	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	34⅛
Market	124	W. F. Express Scrip	[illegible]
Nassau	108	American Express	45⅛
Shoe and Leather	[illegible]	U. S. Express	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	41⅛
Continental	[illegible]	Atlantic Mail	24
Commonwealth	[illegible]		

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle, Nov. 26.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Nov. 25. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 118,659 bales against 122,133 bales last week, 132,065 bales the previous week, and 105,406 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 918,668 bales against 796,322 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 122,341 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at:	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
New-Orleans	37,101	27,964
Mobile	12,279	12,802
Charleston	11,190	8,136
Savannah	28,664	15,241
Texas	6,212	7,436
Tennessee, &c.	6,959	4,772
Florida	325	455
North Carolina	3,198	1,638
Virginia	12,771	7,322
Total receipts	118,659	85,786
Increase this year	32,924	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 88,433 bales, of which 62,680 were to Great Britain, and 25,753 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 339,734 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Nov. 25.	Exported to Gt. Britain.	Total Week.	Same Week 1869.	Stock. 1870.
New-Orleans	19,531	37,057	28,046	90,648
Mobile	....	1,864	833	49,967
Charleston	6,419	6,419	2,770	26,009
Savannah	15,170	17,620	15,224	69,480
Texas	844	844	....	23,405
New-York	20,091	23,264	22,129	52,500
Other ports	625	1,365	1,610	30,000
Total	62,680	88,433	70,621	339,734
Total since Sept. 1	405,404	459,908	378,146	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 17,812 bales, while the stocks to-night are 66,903 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table, showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 18, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO

Ports.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Other Foreign.
New-Orleans	97,697	1,494	10,690	109,881
Mobile	22,437	....	5,101	27,538
Charleston	22,319	....	....	22,319
Savannah	67,596	....	2,505	70,101
Texas	4,911	....	....	4,911
New-York	122,866	....	5,586	128,452
Florida	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	....	....	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....	....
Other ports	2,988	....	2,885	5,873
Total this year	342,814	1,494	26,767	371,075
Total last year	197,105	64,424	45,996	307,525

RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

Ports.	1870.	1869.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	219,486	222,895	47,149	103,927
Mobile	83,503	89,427	3,747	41,288
Charleston	118,002	84,481	67,460	29,798
Savannah	236,218	161,925	87,710	73,736
Texas	25,823	44,387	8,121	18,031
New-York	25,155	16,964	....	47,500
Florida	1,441	4,021	....	....
North Carolina	26,889	21,207	22,369	2,620
Virginia	63,053	63,253	44,722	6,331
Other ports	10,446	7,008	....	16,000
Total this year	799,964	....	282,178	339,229
Total last year	....	710,557	274,748	272,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The disposition on the part of the holders of United States Five-twenty Bonds to fund them into some reliable Security bearing the same rate of interest, having a longer time to run, and in the exchange for which a difference may be realized, is now very general throughout the country.

Within the past three months *over three million dollars* in Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into substantial and desirable Railroad Loans, dealt in and recommended by us, viz.: The CENTRAL PACIFIC, the WESTERN PACIFIC, and the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—in addition to large sales of the same securities for cash. We can recommend them with confidence for new investments, or for funding Five-twenties, without reduction of interest, and with unimpaired security.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD LOAN, originally offered by us last Winter, was so rapidly taken up, that prior to June last, a sufficient amount had been sold (over $5,000,000) to supply the Company with all the money that would be required during the current year. We are now selling a further amount, at the original price of 90 and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable in New-York, May 1 and Nov. 1.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

We deal in them the same as in Government Bonds, and furnish them at current market price. Price today 91, including the accrued interest fino Jan. 1, (three per cent., Gold.)

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	8	Hops, bales	410
Broom-corn, bales	37	Leather, sides	1,731
Copper, bbls.	45	Butter, pkgs.	3,861
Cotton, bales	653	Dressed Hogs, No.	201
Dried Fruit, pks.	20	Lard, pks.	380
Eggs, bbls.	1,121	Beef, pks.	1,015
Flour, bbls.	21,196	Cut-meats, pks.	281
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,250	Pork, pks.	235
Wheat, bushels	273,651	Cheese, pks.	18,570
Corn, bushels	30,360	Tobacco, hhds.	64
Oats, bushels	45,916	Wool, bales	479
Grass-seed, bushels	1,660	Whisky, bbls.	205
Barley, bushels	101,015	Mustard-seed, bags	77
Rye, bushels	4,293	Wine (Cal.), pks.	131
Beans, bushels	1,434	Brandy (Cal.), pks.	56
Peas, bushels	1,500	Starch, pks.	713
Malt, bushels	2,500		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—4 pks. Blocks, 538 bbls. Apples, 407 bales Cotton, 34 cases Sewing-machines, 3 hhds. Pumps, 2,568 boxes Cheese, 110 pks. Wood-ware, 231 tcs. Lard, 80 firkins Lard, 2 cases Drugs, 342 boxes Bacon, 11 boxes Picks, 250 tcs. Beef, 20 boxes Stone, 7 cases Farine, 20 bbls. Skewers, 35 cases Condensed Milk, 7 cases Spokes, 170 bbls. Pork, 30 cases Pegging-machines, 9 cases Beeswax, 500 bbls. Flour, 1 bbl. Skins, 13 bbls. Potatoes.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—70 boxes Bacon, 14 bbls. Tongues, 23,298 bushels Wheat, 470 tcs. Beef, 3,785 bales Cotton, 1,905 boxes Cheese, 180 bags Cloverseed.

By the steamer *Rainton*, for Liverpool—2,558 bales Cotton, 7,593 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Samuel Watts*, for Liverpool—59,500 bushels Wheat, 1,025 bales Cotton, 1,503 boxes Cheese, 63 hhds. Tobacco, 100 puncheons Syrup.

By the ship *Louis Walsh*, for London—[illegible] boxes Tobacco, 1,182 bags Clover-seed, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] boxes Cheese, [illegible] Staves, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] cks. Earth Paint, 1,650 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship *Oneida*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Syrups, [illegible] tcs. Beef, 22,500 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bbls. Flour, 1,600 Staves, 5 casks Essential Oil, 1,000 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, [illegible] Sperm Oil, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Staves, [illegible] bales Hops, [illegible] bbls. Apples, [illegible] Beef, [illegible] bags Clover-seed, [illegible] boxes Clocks, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] Bacon, 12 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bags Oil-cake, 10 pkgs. Machinery, 100 bbls. Pork.

By the ship *Silla*, for Glasgow—30 boxes Clocks, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 3,300 bbls. Flour, 600 Oars, [illegible] Staves, [illegible] casks Tools.

By the bark *Sarias*, for Southampton—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Josie Mildred*, for Antwerp—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—24 boxes Clocks, 119 hhds. Tobacco, 342 bbls. Shoe-Pegs, 25 hhds. Tallow, 500 bbls. Refined Syrup, 3 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 300 bbls. Rosin, 100 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bales Cotton.

By the brig *D. Ocos*, for Lisbon—100 bbls. Petroleum, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 15,400 Staves.

By the brig *Victoria Amelia*, for Corunna—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *San Pietro*, for Alexandria—4,600 cases Refined Petroleum, 322 bbls. do.

ASHES—Continue in light demand, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$8 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, 322 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand at full rates; sales have been reported since our last, at New-Orleans, of 5,000 bags by the Norwegian bark *Brasileira*, on private terms. Other kinds have been held with firmness, but have been inactive. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9⅜c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in less request, and quoted off in prices about ⅛c. ₱ ℔ in most instances. Sales since our last, 1,632 bales, for early delivery, (of which 250 bales were to arrive,) including 1,016 bales to shippers, 631 bales to spinners, and 5 bales to speculators. Also, 6,000 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 100 bales at 15 15-16c., 400 bales at 15⅞c.; December, 400 bales at 15⅜c.; January, 700 bales at 15⅛c.; 100 bales January at 15⅛c., 100 bales March at 15⅝c., together; February, 400 bales at 15⅜c.; 100 bales December, 100 bales January, and 100 bales February, at 15⅜c.; 325 bales, free on board at Charleston, on private terms; and today, for November, 100 bales at 15 15-16c.; 200 bales at 15⅞c.; 200 bales, private terms; December, 600 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 7-16c., 250 bales at 15⅜c.; December and January, 100 bales each at 15⅜c.; December, January and February, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; January, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; 325 bales, free on board, Charleston, private terms, last evening.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞	14
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16⅛
Low Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	29,081
Receipts last week	34,980
Receipts the preceding week	34,893
Receipts since Sept. 1	289,188
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	9,554
Exports since Sept. 1	150,122
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,538,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,587
Estimated stock here	61,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	37,101	90,643	19,531	17,526
Mobile	12,279	49,697	....	1,864
Galveston	4,349	22,538	844	....
Florida	297	....	....	....
Savannah	28,664	67,880	21,544	2,450
Charleston	11,400	26,010	6,420	....
New-York	15,334	58,421	19,103	947
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	8,993	19,570	625	740
Total this week	120,417	343,759	68,067	23,527
Previously reported	798,996	....	346,511	27,176
Tot. since Sept 1, '70	919,413	343,759	414,578	50,703
Same time last year	778,075	261,531	233,078	141,696

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	374,000	388,000	330,480
Afloat from India	92,000	91,000	113,000
Afloat from America	228,000	115,000	90,000
Stock in London	44,120	76,322	124,410
Afloat for London	27,000	84,000	23,000
Stock in Havre	83,040	78,259	43,990
Afloat for Havre	7,297	42,109	27,464
Stock in Bremen	8,308	3,141	7,003
Afloat for Bremen	4,520	3,950	1,226
Stock in United States ports	343,759	261,531	213,804
Stock in the interior towns	73,034	62,777	82,441
Total	1,289,985	1,207,141	1,088,818
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	82,844	....	....
Excess compared with 1868	....	....	201,167
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	125,000	75,000	135,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	11⅞d.@11⅛d.	11 15-16d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16⅛c.	25⅛c.	25⅛c.
Price of gold	111⅛	124⅛	135⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Nov. 25.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	11,040	12,359
Columbus, Ga.	6,810	8,675
Macon, Ga.	9,146	13,374
Selma, Ala.	8,465	5,813
Montgomery, Ala.	9,455	12,907
Memphis, Tenn.	25,917	8,183
Nashville, Tenn.	2,201	1,466
Total	73,034	62,777

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lines of State and Western Flour have been held with rather more firmness, on a reduced offering, especially of shipping extras. The demand has been moderate for low grades for export and for the medium grades for home-trade purposes. There has been rather more inquiry for family brands at the ruling figures. The general market closed in favor of sellers, who evinced no great eagerness to place stock at prevailing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bbls. all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 80@$6 05, mainly at $5 90@$6; good to very choice do., $6 05@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 30@5 10
Superfine State and Western	5 00@5 40
Extra State	5 80@6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@6 00
Extra Genesee	6 65@8 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 85@6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 10@8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@9 25

Southern Flour continues quiet at about former prices. Sales reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $3 80@$4 50 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 40 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, and $4 40 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been selling more freely, ranging from $2 90@$3 60 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 10@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—There has been an active movement in Wheat since our last, though partly for milling and on speculative account, at an advance of fully 2c. a bushel on desirable samples of new crop Spring, which have been in most favor with buyers, and of 1c.@2c. a bushel on Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat, which has been in fair request. The business has been, as on yesterday, chiefly in new crop No. 2 Spring, which opened at $1 26 for good loads, and sold up to $1 28 for prime, afloat, closing with a lively call for straight samples on the basis of $1 28 ₱ bushel; small lots of choice were sold at $1 28½ ₱ bushel. New crop No. 1 Spring has been offered sparingly, and has been in good request; some loads of fair quality were placed at $1 38, while strictly prime loads were held at $1 40, and upward, largely, on limits. Some lots of choice from cars were sold at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Old crop Spring has been in rather more demand at from $1 12@$1 22, as the extremes. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been more salable within a range of from $1 38@$1 45, chiefly at $1 42 for Amber, in store. White Wheat has been quoted firm, but has not been much sought after. There has been some call for the better qualities, in job lots, for milling purposes, at full rates. The general market closed strong and buoyant, holders offering prime stock quite reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 235,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 45, chiefly Amber at $1 42, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 do. at $1 26@$1 28½; mixed Spring at $1 32@$1 35; old Spring at $1 12@$1 22; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 45; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 38@$1 45; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active. Old Mixed Western has been scarce and held with comparative confidence, with a light trade reported on the basis of 90c. in store, and 92c.@93c. afloat. New Mixed Western has been in better supply, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly at from 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. White and Yellow Corn has been inactive; sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels, at 90c.@93c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 84c.@88c. for new Mixed Western; 87c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 87c.@95c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been in light request, but quoted steady in price, ranging from 85c.@$1 04 for ordinary to prime Western, and from $1 18@$1 23 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,750 bushels. Barley has been inactive and irregular, with sales reported of 18,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10; Canada East, 98c.@$1; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c.@88c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been in limited request, Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1, ₱ bushel. Oats have been less sought after, opening with a show of increased firmness, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 61c.@65c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 60c.@61c. in store, and 63c. for new Mixed Western, and 61½c.@63½c., from track and afloat, for new White do. ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 500 bbls. Flour and 103,092 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 11,683 bbls. Flour and 47,222 bushels Wheat, for London; 7,055 bbls. Flour and 49,732 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 15,900 bushels Wheat for Southampton, and 16,500 bushels Wheat, for Lisbon. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 24, 1870:

Potatoes—Frank Donaldson, Palmyra; Tom Parks, Palmyra.

Barley—A. D. Merry, Oswego; Ira, Oswego; Ida C. Harper, Oswego; George F. Jemison, Oswego; John H. Digert, Oswego; Gen. F. Livermore, Oswego; General Sigel, Oswego; Frank Fortier, Oswego; John C. Churchill, Oswego; City of Boston, Oswego; S. F. Hayt, Oswego; Four Sisters, Oswego; Vicksburg, Oswego; W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego; Marthy Carley, Albion; Hope, Buffalo.

Wheat—Libbie, Buffalo; B. F. Smith, Buffalo; John Kratz, Buffalo; DeWitt C. Fox, Buffalo; Evelyn, Buffalo; H. N. Holt, Buffalo; L. C. Meyer, Buffalo; Robert E. Sherlock, Buffalo; H. T. Leemans, Buffalo; State Rights, Buffalo; Eda Weld, Buffalo; Frank E. James, Buffalo; S. R. Frank, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; J. A. Burr, Buffalo; Belle, Buffalo; Ed. M. Smith, Buffalo; C. A. Walrath, Buffalo; Joel F. Paige, Buffalo; Ambrose Gam, Buffalo; Julia Benjamin, Buffalo; A. G. Wheeler, Buffalo; F. W. Dolby, Oswego; H. Horton, Oswego; Frank Warts, Oswego.

Salt—E. Dickinson, Syracuse; J. B. Wyant, Syracuse; Hon. Geo. Graham, Syracuse; S. R. Smith, Syracuse.

Coal—F. Garlock, Watkins.

Lumber—W. O. Brown, Buffalo; J. D. Spencer, Buffalo; Rufus Gates, Tonawanda; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; J. Lamb, Oswego; Two Brothers, Oswego.

Flour—E. F. Blanchard, Fulton. Rackett River, Oswego; Jennie L. Yates, Oswego.

Rye—Thomas Kingsford, Buffalo.

Mixed—Lexington, Utica; Ironsides, Rome; Geo. Harris, Buffalo.

Apples—Donald D. Fraser, Palmyra; Nelson Lottridge, Medina.

Oats—Alexander, Buffalo; State of New-York, Buffalo; Frank Yager, Buffalo; Wayne County, Syracuse.

Corn—W. S. Feem, Buffalo; Elizabeth, Buffalo.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 25, 1870:

Wheat—H. C. Rew, Buffalo; Robert Davidson, Buffalo; Union Bank, Buffalo; Loyalist, Buffalo; Hanford Smith, Buffalo; Gibraltar, Buffalo; Perry E. Toles, Buffalo; John Cody, Buffalo; Walter M. Fleming, Buffalo; Katee, Buffalo; H. M. Arnett, R. N. Gere, Buffalo; F. M. Finck, Buffalo; Amelia Hinds, Buffalo; Wm. Park & Son, Buffalo; H. Fish, Buffalo; G. C. Gale, Buffalo; Hasley Judd, Buffalo; B. F. Taber, Buffalo; Milton E. Merrick, Buffalo; Hingeton, Buffalo; Wm. G. Milligan, Buffalo; Montana, Oswego; L. B. Robe, Oswego; Cumberland, Oswego.

Staves—J. H. Reed, Buffalo.

Barley—W. H. Jennison, Oswego; Norman, Oswego; Wm. M. Farell, Oswego; Alida Conrad, Oswego; M. M. Silver, Oswego; M. Louisa Herrick, Oswego; Captain Ben Flagler, Buffalo; Le Day, Buffalo; Cayuta, Buffalo; A. C. Carpenter, Buffalo; Mary D., Buffalo; James L. Breed, Buffalo.

Lumber—John Bliss, Oswego; E. S. Chillingworth, Oswego; Harbinger, Oswego; Iron Duke, Rome; Geo. Beddle, Rome; Michigan, Buffalo; Hattie Pearl, Buffalo; Edward Dixon, Buffalo; Max B. Richardson, Tonawanda.

Potatoes—Cahawba, Palmyra; Julia Shepard, Palmyra; Clyde, Rochester.

Oats—Louise Hall, Montezuma; C. A. Quin, Montezuma; J. H. Whithy, Syracuse; L. Martin, Buffalo; M. S. Chase, Buffalo; Wm. Babcock, Palmyra.

Mixed—Independence, Little Falls; H. Alexander, Jr., Rome.

Corn—Chas. Sweet, Buffalo; Burnside, Buffalo; Lake Erie, Buffalo; Monticello, Buffalo.

Apples—R. P. Bordwell, Palmyra; A. Van Slyke, Rochester.

Malt—Thos. Newlove, Tonawanda; Admiral, Montezuma.

Salt—Almira, Salina.

Flour—J. Allen, Medina.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in November, in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	52,500	1,359,600	272,400	838,700
1870	29,300	754,000	101,100	563,800
	Dec. 23,200	Dec. 605,600	Dec. 171,300	Dec. 274,900

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	484,900	16,927,100	6,854,200	2,469,700
1870	403,700	15,945,200	4,763,800	3,206,000
	Dec. 81,200	Dec. 981,900	Dec. 2,090,400	Inc. 736,300

The Barley received in 1870 is all new crop but 82,000 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 277,580 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of November in the years indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened.	April 23.	May 6.	May 10.
Flour, bbls.	407,400	484,900	403,700
Wheat, bushels	12,390,600	16,927,100	15,945,200
Corn, bushels	16,300,900	6,854,200	4,763,800
Barley, bushels	2,158,100	2,469,700	3,206,000
Oats, bushels	10,527,700	4,088,100	5,763,900
Rye, bushels	730,200	238,100	587,600
Malt, bushels	379,300	228,200	673,900
Feed, ℔s.	......	10,600,900	11,649,800

Grain in Store at Latest Dates.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New-York	2,732,800	205,000	2,065,400	132,500	443,500
Chicago	1,118,700	289,600	354,000	41,300	545,300
Buffalo	238,000	53,000	31,000	28,000	340,000
Milwaukee	805,000	......	......	......	......
Toledo	212,300	62,300	56,600	4,700	500
Albany	21,000	25,900	309,300	24,300	163,100
Detroit	127,500	4,900	10,900	......	16,300
Toronto	63,800	700	4,100	......	91,900
Montreal	443,500	......	......	......	......

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1 10 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in moderate demand and firm at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, ranging from 8c.@19c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 410 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 45,705 hhds. and 339 bales do.; sales, 64,650 Hides and 40 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 5,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28@30 ℔s., 25c.@26c.; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 23 ℔s., 26c.; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 25c.; 19,000 Dry Orinoco, part to arrive, 21 ℔s., 24c.; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 ℔s., 25c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 21 ℔s.; 850 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ ℔s.; 1,400 Dry Tampico, 20 ℔s.; 1,250 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Corpus Christi, 22 ℔s., 24c., currency, as they run; 11,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, part to arrive, 43@51 ℔s.; 400 Wet-salted Texas, 60 ℔s., private terms; 2,850 City Slaughter, 68 ℔s., 11¼c., currency, selected; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand is 26,000 Hides and 362 bales, (same time last year, 99,050 Hides and 745 bales,) as follows: 11,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,500 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 3,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 175 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 111 bales Penang Buffalo, 76 bales Manila.

MOLASSES—The main inquiry has been for New-Orleans, of which 500 bbls. were sold at auction at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 32c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@63c., ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	32c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@63c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand and firm; 1,000 bbls. Strained were sold at $2; and 400 bbls. No. 1 on private terms. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request on the basis of 45c. for merchantable, from dock; sales, 285 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been dull and heavy at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly 12c., ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quiet and nominal in the local market at 15½c.@16c., and at Philadelphia at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek the market has been quite dull on the nominal basis of $2 95@$3 on the Upper, and $3 15@$3 17½ on the Lower Road, early deliveries. Refined Oil has been very quiet in this market on the basis of 22¾c.@23c. for Standard White, as the nominal asking rates for early deliveries; 1,000 bbls., last half of December delivery, changed hands on private terms. At Philadelphia, the market has been depressed and prices have been quoted easier, with sales reported of only 2,000 bbls. Standard White, November delivery, at 23c., and 500 bbls. do., December, at 22c¼., ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 280 bbls. for Antwerp, 100 bbls. for Lisbon, and 53,831 gallons for Corunna, and from Philadelphia, 179,014 gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive, within a range of 27c.@27½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules dull and heavy at 9c., in shipping order; 14½c.@15c., in cases, and 4¾@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The bulk of the business in Pork has been in Mess, in a jobbing way, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 500 bbls., at $23@$23 25, chiefly at $23, for old Western Mess; $22 50@$23 for new Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25 50 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery no transactions have been reported. New Western Mess, seller January and February, has been quoted at $19 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in rather more request at steadier prices. We now quote the range at from 8¼c.@9c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue very dull at irregular prices; sales of small lots have been reported at 15c.@17c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been in more demand at about former rates, ranging from 11¼c.@12c. for Long Clear, ₱ ℔.; sales, 105 boxes. Also, 250 boxes Long Clear, seller December, on private terms. Lard has been in more active demand, mainly for export, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13⅛c. for new Western Steam, 13c.@13⅛c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been in fair jobbing request at previous figures; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots; $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 75 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable at $25@$27 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 150 tcs. Beef Hams have been in demand at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. The inquiry for Butter continues light, mainly for the better grades, within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@24c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 3,861 pks. Cheese continues in moderate request at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@16c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 18,570 boxes.

RICE—Of Carolina, 140 tcs. have been sold at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.; market firm.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request, with sales reported of 25,000 ℔s. Angostura, 4,000 ℔s. Vera Crus, 3,000 ℔s. Sisal, and 1,000 Texas, on private terms. Receipts, 31 bales from Vera Crus. We quote: Honduras Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Crus, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Goat have been in demand, and firm; sales, 76 bales Buenos Ayres, and 40 bales Curacoa; Receipts, 139 bales from Calcutta. 33 bales from Tampico, and 21 bales from Vera Crus. We quote: Tampico Goat at 57c.@59c.; Matamoros, 57c.@59c.; Vera Crus, 52½c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c., each, currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly, but have been inactive; sales, 385 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9⅛c.@12c. ₱ ℔. The stock this morning was 36,596 hhds., 98,449 boxes, and 361,144 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅝c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11⅛c.; No. 10 Box Sugars, 10⅛c., ₱ ℔. Refined continue in moderate request at from 11¼c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in demand and firm. Sales since our last have 65,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@9¼c. for common to choice. 42,000 ℔s. Stearine at 10c.@13c., chiefly at 13c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Continues in fair demand at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., in lots, at 90c.@91c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 205 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted stronger as to rates, with a lighter offering of room and a moderate inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Wheat, Flour and Cotton. Petroleum vessels have been less sought after. For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d.@9-16d. ₱ ℔.; 39,500 bushels Wheat at 8d. by sail, and 8¼d. by steam, ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 37,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8¼d. in bulk, ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 46,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. George Clarke, Stoddart, Marlowe, Mrs. Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
BLIND BEGGARS. FAUST &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARTHA, (German opera).

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

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TIMES Office, New-York.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Tours dispatch says there was desultory fighting along the front of the Army of the Loire on Friday, but no particulars were received. Engagements were reported at Coulmiers, near Orleans, and at Bacon. A great battle is understood to be impending, and the skirmishing thus far is reported favorable to the French. A German demonstration toward Giens and Montargis, on the eastern flank of the French, was met by the latter, and the Germans were obliged to change the plan of attack. A movement from the German right or west flank followed, with the view of overwhelming the French left, which was extended and too weak. The concentration necessary to oppose the new movement is said to have exposed Chateaudun, which was probably captured by the Prussians. Prussian lancers were reported near La Chantre, twenty-five miles south-east of Le Mans.

A Luxembourg dispatch of Saturday, says that on Friday heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Montmédy, and that the place had been closely invested by the Germans. The commandant had declared he would blow up the fortress rather than surrender. At Boves, near Amiens, the French troops repulsed the Germans with the bayonet, in an encounter on Saturday. A German force with artillery is marching on Longwy. The Belfort garrison made an unsuccessful sortie on Wednesday. The Prussian Army operating against GARIBALDI, pillaged Citeaux after its repulse at Neuts, and concentrated at Dijon. It is reported from London that telegrams have been received there announcing that Paris has still plenty of provisions for two and a half months, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The people are confident, and are busily engaged in erecting additional defenses on all sides. From Berlin it is reported that large bodies of Parisians and in some cases regular troops of the garrison at Paris have approached the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender. Invariably, it is added, they have been turned back.

M. GAMBETTA returned to Tours on last Friday. JULES FAVRE, in another circular regarding the recent armistice negotiations, says that, in giving plenary powers to M. THIERS, he thought the principle of revictualing Paris had already been conceded. The Francs-Tireurs, according to a London dispatch, are reorganizing under efficient officers and are harassing the Prussian communications.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A report was in circulation yesterday afternoon in London that Russia had declared war, but it proved to be unfounded. Prussia has offered her good offices as a mediator between Russia and the other Powers, but on what basis is not yet known. A Belgrade paper, in commenting on a recent article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, says the prosperity of the Principalities depends on internal reforms, and not on the relations of Russia with Turkey.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Count POTOCKI has tendered the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry, and the Emperor has the matter under consideration. A deputation of notables left Florence on Saturday to visit the Spanish deputation at Genoa, who bring official information of AOSTA'S election. VICTOR EMMANUEL has received congratulations on the election from Austria and Prussia....Shocks of earthquake have recently occurred in Romagna....The treaty of union with Hesse Darmstadt will be submitted to the North German Parliament on the 5th of December. The Baden troops, by the new treaty, are placed under the sole control of the King of Prussia and the War Office of Berlin.

GENERAL.

When Congress meets the Senate will have its full number of members for the first time since 1861.

It is reported that E. M. YERGER, who killed Col. CRANE at Jacksonville, Miss., has recently had a second trial and been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Convention of the late volunteer medical officers of the army and navy, to be held at Washington, has been postponed to the 18th of January.

The United States Assistant Treasurer of New-York has been ordered to sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Wednesday and purchase $2,000,000 of bonds each Thursday during the month of December.

JOSEPH DION and JOHN DEERY played a match game at billiards in San Francisco on Saturday night, which was won by DION in 67 innings by a score of 1,500 to 897.

Five dwellings on Centre-street, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday.

A coal-bin containg two men was burned at Plymouth, Conn., on Friday morning last.

JOHN H. MCCARTNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested by United States detectives near Venice, Ill., on Friday night last.

A Territorial Immigration Convention met at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, on Saturday last, to organize measures for inducing immigrants to settle in that Territory.

The vote cast at the recent election in Alabama for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State was counted on Saturday, and E. H. MORNE and J. J. PARKER declared elected. Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM had obtained an injunction against the counting of the votes for their successors by the outgoing Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State. The new officials subsequently counted their votes and LINDSEY and GRANT were sworn in as Governor and Treasurer.

A pier in the new distillery of H. T. BRIGGS & Co., at Buffalo, gave way on Saturday, causing part of the building to fall, and producing an explosion which set fire to the establishment. Several persons were badly injured, and a loss of $50,000 incurred.

The Quebec Government is to grant 3,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of a railroad along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal and Ottawa.

The *White Fawn*, a Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner, has been seized by a Canadian cutter and taken to St. John, N. B.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL, in his forthcoming report, will recommend a semi-monthly mail for China and Japan, instead of the present monthly service. The Pacific Mail Company has a new steamer, the *Alaska*, which cost $1,200,000.

The men (whites) arrested at Donaldsonville, La., charged with the murder of LAWES and SCHONBERG, have been discharged, and the principal witnesses (colored) have been arrested for perjury and subornation of perjury.

The report that Gov. MCCLURG, of Missouri, has called an extra session of the Legislature is denied.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who butchered the LAPINE family near Potosi, Mo., have been captured, and are in jail at Potosi.

A Few Facts for Tax-Payers.

If JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and their associates, when they undertook to enlighten their fellow-citizens upon the management of the finances of the City, had simply asked to see the Controller's pay-roll, and had published a few extracts therefrom, they would have furnished a clue to a large portion of the frauds now practiced upon the City Treasury. We will engage to prove, whenever they will induce Mr. CONNOLLY to publish that pay-roll, that money, amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars, is annually paid out of the Treasury for which no service whatever is rendered to the City, and that a large portion of this money is paid in open defiance of law. At present, and for three years past, it has been utterly impossible for any citizen to obtain accurate information with regard to the number of men who draw salaries from the City Treasury—who they are, how much they get, or what services they render. By dint of perseverance, however, and with the assistance of two or three persons who occupy positions "behind the scenes," we have come into possession of facts with regard to several departments of the City Government which we propose to publish from time to time for the benefit of our tax-payers—and particularly for the benefit of Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR & CO., who, in the hurry of their examination of the Controller's books, evidently overlooked this subject altogether. In order that the public may fully appreciate the advantages of the present rule of TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, as compared with past administrations of the City Government, we shall contrast the cost of managing these several departments before and after the accession of the "Ring" to power.

We will begin with the Courts, where the public would naturally expect that the "Ring" would be slow to introduce their peculiar methods of filling private pockets at the expense of the public. And first, let us take the Superior Court. This Court has six Judges, and, until the Ring got control of the City, and began to nominate candidates for the Bench, it was regarded as the ablest Court in the City, if not in the State. In the days when OAKLEY, DUER, MURRAY, HOFFMAN and their associates occupied its Bench, it did more business than any Court in New-York. Its yearly calendar scarcely ever opened with less than 5,000 causes, whereas it now has about 2,500. The Court then commenced its sessions at 10 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. Now it commences at 11 and closes at 3. The number of Judges is the same now as then, but the business to be done is much less. Let us see what it costs the City to support the Superior Court now, compared with what it cost in the time of OAKLEY.

In Chief-Justice OAKLEY'S time the number of employes, with their salaries, was as follows:

Employes.	Salaries.	Total.
Six Judges	$5,000 each	$30,000
Chief Clerk	2,500	2,500
Deputy Clerk	1,200	1,200
Two Assistant Clerks	1,200 each	2,400
One Assistant Clerk	1,000	1,000
Four Assistant Clerks	800 each	3,200
Eight Officers of Court	600 each	4,800
Total		$45,100

The following is the cost of running the same Court, under the rule of TWEED and SWEENY:

Employes.	Salaries.	Total.
Six Judges	$14,000 each	$84,000
Chief Clerk	6,500	6,500
Deputy Clerk	5,000	5,000
Fifteen Assistant Clerks	2,500 each	37,500
Librarian	1,500	1,500
Forty Officers of Court	1,500 each	60,000
Total		$194,500

The enormous increase in salaries is particularly noticeable in the above account; but this is not the worst feature of the comparison between the Court of to-day and of former times. The expenses of living have increased within ten years, and it may be that a Judge of the Superior Court, living in New-York, requires double the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, living in Washington. The same may be said of the clerks. But it would probably puzzle Mr. ASTOR or Mr. TAYLOR to explain why there are seventeen clerks needed now to do less work than was formerly done by nine; and especially would it put them to their wit's ends to tell how the Superior Court can find occupation for forty "officers." But Mr. TWEED or Mr. SWEENY could explain the mystery easily enough, for it is a part of the system upon which they "run," not only the Courts, but all departments of the City Government, and thus perpetuate themselves in power. For every man actually needed to do the work of an office, there must be from three to five sinecure berths to be filled with politicians, whose sole business it is to look after the interests of the "Ring." We venture to say that not a single Judge of the Superior Court ever saw the faces of one-third of the "officers" who are supposed to be in attendance upon the Court, or can tell who they are. The Supreme Court, we are assured, has upward of fifty of these "officers," and the Court of Sessions about as many. The new charter, under which the "Ring" boasted that they were going to give the City an economical Government, placed the appointment of these officers of Court, together with a large number of holders of other sinecure berths, in the hands of the Controller, and empowered him to fix their salaries. Under this authority Mr. CONNOLLY has privately appointed, since the 1st of June last, twelve new "officers" of the Superior Court, and has increased the salaries of the whole list from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum—thereby increasing the expenses of that Court alone $26,400 a year.

These are only a few of the interesting details which were overlooked by Messrs. ASTOR and TAYLOR in their examination of the Controller's books. There are thousands more of the same character, and, when the public have duly examined the above, we will give them another batch.

Amateur Diplomacy.

Amateur diplomatists are among the curiosities of the Franco-Prussian war. Private persons have busied themselves with projects which have been supposed to belong exclusively to Governments, and have figured in the telegraphic reports as "negotiators" for an armistice or for peace. The brusque BISMARCK must sometimes have been sorely tried by visitors of this class. Without a semblance of authority, or a pretense of power to give effect to any purpose, they have gone on, happy in their own conceit, and perhaps happy also in the belief that they were really rendering some service to one or the other of the belligerents.

NAPOLEON in his sumptuous captivity, and EUGENIE in her exile, have been afflicted with negotiators of another class. It is not surprising that the more ambitious of those to whom the Empire gave distinction and wealth have been reluctant to regard its disasters as irretrievable. Influenced more by their interests and hopes than by the dictates of an honest judgment, they have fluttered around Wilhelmshoehe and Hastings alternately. The Empress, especially, has been the recipient of their attentions. Her ambition has been appealed to, and there is no reason to doubt that overtures have been made not wholly chimerical or unattractive. So far, it is alleged, she has been proof against temptation. Her opinion, as reported, is adverse to concessions involving a surrender of French territory, and nothing is known which justifies a belief that she has been in any manner privy to plots against the Republic or to negotiations dishonorable to France.

The tempters have not always been her former courtiers. A host of busybodies have rushed to her with counsel. One Monsieur REGNIER has been conspicuous in this class, and the record of his endeavors, which, with an egotism that would be offensive in anybody but a Frenchman, he has published, may be accepted as illustrative of the peculiar diplomacy which the crisis has called forth. M. REGNIER is a nobody—that is, politically, financially or socially. He never had the good fortune to be presented at the Court of France. He evidently had a yearning after fame, however, and the overthrow of the Empire furnished him an opportunity. An enthusiastic Imperialist, he had little difficulty in persuading himself that the Republic ought not to have been born, or that, being born, it ought not to exist. He would have France and the world believe that the Napoleonic dynasty yet lives; and to give plausibility to the pleasant fiction, he insists that EUGENIE, instead of seeking refuge in England, should have transferred the Regency from the Tuileries to a French war-ship, whence might have issued decrees of the Empire. By this device, the guileless REGNIER thought, EUGENIE might yet baffle the Provisional Government and assert a right to settle terms of peace with the Prussian King.

M. REGNIER experienced difficulty where he least expected to meet it. EUGENIE refused to see him. A proposition that she should resume the rôle of Regent in the cabin of a French ship, should issue proclamations, rally adherents, and treat for peace,—elicited no further notice than a message by the mouth of an attendant lady. Sustained by ideas of his own importance, he persevered, and was finally rewarded with an interview. The Ex-Empress listened, but refused to be convinced. She declined to invest the amateur with any species of authority. A felicitous thought struck him. The Prince Imperial attached his autograph to some pictures of Hastings, and sent these to his dear papa. These pictures were M. REGNIER'S credentials—the only ones he ever had. But he managed to see BISMARCK, who wrote his name under that of the Prince Imperial, and accorded permission to enter Metz. Then M. REGNIER developed his plans to BAZAINE, who was not unwilling even then to play the traitor to the Republic. REGNIER went back to BISMARCK, who declined to talk further with a person clothed with no authority,—and then back to EUGENIE, who, like a sensible woman, allowed the officious Frenchman to drop into his native obscurity. He has emerged once more with his story, in print,—only to be talked of for a moment, to be laughed at and forgotten.

Clubs in New-York.

The final collapse of the "New-York Club," —from the windows of which the "young bloods" of New-York used to look down with calm superiority on the pedestrians in Fifth-avenue—has once more attracted attention to what is called the failure of clubs as social institutions in this City. It is said by some that New-Yorkers do not take kindly to club life. They are not what Dr. JOHNSON used to call "clubbable" men. They prefer to roam hither and thither in search of pleasure, rather than to spend their leisure hours in one particular place. Hence it is inferred that clubs in this City will never succeed to the same extent as they have done in some foreign capitals.

These ideas will not bear a moment's discussion. Whenever a club fails here, it is because causes have been at work calculated to bring any institution of the kind to its ruin, no matter where it happened to be situated. The New-York Club, for instance, was, a few years ago, one of the most popular places of resort for young men in the whole City. The rooms were excellent, and on a hot Summer's day it was the pleasantest place to dine in which could anywhere be found. The cool plash of the fountain, the stained windows which softened the glare of light, the quiet rooms, and the well-cooked fare, will long be remembered and regretted by those who knew the Club in its best days. The members at that time were tolerably well acquainted with each other, and formed a harmonious and most agreeable society. But eventually the usual "club-solvent" made itself felt. A spirit of cliquism prevailed. The worst of it was that the leaders of the clique were not among the most popular members of the Club. The members who were really entitled, if any were, to have a voice in the management of the institution, found a different class predominant. The subscription list fell off, and then, to complete the mischief, the proprietors of the building kept on raising the rent, until from $5,000 a year the price was increased to $25,000. This would have been a staggering blow for any club which was necessarily limited in numbers; but the institution could have changed its quarters, as it had done once before, and still bid defiance to time and landlords. But the internal dissensions were not favorable to this effort. When the pinch came, there was only disorganization to bear up against it—and now the New-York Club is to go the way of the "Athenæum," and some others whose history points pretty much the same moral.

All this, however, does not prove that clubs have struck no root in New-York. Look at the clubs which are well managed, and see how different is the story they tell. The "Union," in Fifth-avenue—take it all in all, the best Club in New-York—enjoys splendid prosperity. There are always more candidates for admission than there are vacancies—and this notwithstanding the fact that the rate of entrance fee and subscription has been largely increased. The members represent all classes of professional and "society" men, and there is no reason why the club should not last for generations to come. The "Manhattan," again, is still a flourishing Club, and can boast of the best cook in the town—always its great distinction. A dinner here is really a triumph of art, and the name of the cook ought to be inscribed in golden letters over the portals of the Club. The "Union League" has by far the finest rooms in the City, and is the only club which rejoices in sleeping apartments for the members, a bowling-alley, and really sumptuous strangers' dining rooms. The Managing Committee have also made this Club famous for its wines. The Century does not come strictly within the same category as the others, for it has no "restaurant"—and the "Blossoms" is too recent an introduction to enable us to say how it is likely to turn out. The "Travelers," and some few other clubs, are said to be doing "as well as can be expected."

Here, then, we have a list of clubs sufficiently large to satisfy anybody that there is nothing in the spirit of New-Yorkers adverse to club life. The Union, the Manhattan, and the Union League are thronged every night; and, indeed, wherever the management is thoroughly good, no difficulty is found in keeping the finances in proper order. No doubt the excellence of our public restaurants tends to render people more independent of clubs than they are in many foreign cities. DELMONICO is a formidable rival to the best of clubs. But still the fact is indisputable that a good club, carefully looked after in every department, is always successful. Only when it is mismanaged, or when some clique or other obtains possession of it, does it begin to droop. The failure of the New-York Club only proves that it is desirable for a club to get a long lease of its building, at a fixed rent, and that it never answers to allow a knot of members to carry everything their own way.

England's Family Alliances.

England suffers from entangling alliances of divers kinds. Traditions of foreign policy impose on her rulers the espousal of Turkey's pretensions as against the designs of Russia. She protests, and, in certain not impossible circumstances, must make up her mind to fight. A just regard for her own interests requires no such sacrifice. There is nothing in Turkey, its institutions or its people, that other Powers should be perpetually on the verge of trouble on its account, and there is nothing in the aversion of Russia to the Paris Treaty that should induce England to threaten war as the alternative of continued submission to the terms of the treaty. Turkey is not an ally worth fighting for on every trumpery occasion, nor is Russia so terribly inimical to the interests of mankind that its progress should be watched, suspiciously, and resented at the cost of bloodshed and devastation.

Bad as these entanglements are, they are creditable compared with others which have grown up under VICTORIA'S reign. The "balance of power" is a fiction, but at least it touches the national pride. Russophobia is a species of insanity, but at any rate it implies the pluck and the instincts of patriotism. The Queen's family alliances have nothing of this sort to palliate them. It should be enough that the over-taxed English people are compelled to make lavish donations, and to pay liberal annuities to every little Princess who goes abroad to be married, and to every beggarly princeling whom VICTORIA chooses for a son-in-law. But the thing is not allowed to end here. These family relationships very seriously influence concerns of State. England's most trusty ally was sacrificed rather than that "our dear FRITZ" should be offended. The whole brood of the late Prince Consort's relatives are more potent at Windsor than the genuine exponents of English feeling, which is outraged continually by the Queen's interference in State affairs, whenever German interests are touched, however tenderly. When a strong word might have done much to avert from France the suffering which has overtaken it and the humiliation that seems to be in store, VICTORIA was averse to its utterance. In the solitude of Balmoral she sought relief from the responsibilities of her position. When Russia constitutes itself the friend of Germany and flings defiance in the face of England, the Queen's zeal in behalf of sons-in-law and cousins impels her to interfere actively in opposition to the policy foreshadowed in GRANVILLE'S dispatch. "Under no circumstances shall there be war," is the maxim with which the lady who occupies the English throne is credited. National humiliation may be the result of royal selfishness. The peace-at-any-price politicians are strengthened, and all Europe is notified that the Queen's family connections have more to do with England's foreign policy than her advisers or the people in whose name they speak.

This condition of affairs will not endure forever. If England is wise, she will not plunge into war with Russia for the sake of Turkey; but the decision, to be respected, must reflect the intelligent judgment of the nation—not the will of a Sovereign who cares for nothing but her precious family and their connections. The commercial policy of the last twenty years has not added to England's influence in the councils of Europe. If, now, the Queen be suffered to make private and personal feeling the standard of the nation's policy in foreign affairs, what will be England's position ten years hence?

Locomotives Without Rails.

The settlement of the vast plains west of the Mississippi River, and the corresponding demand that will spring up for lines of communication traversing the great trunk railroads, suggest the attempt to employ steam carriages in those regions without incurring the heavy cost of rails. A country presenting vast level spaces, with little stone or low timber, offers the exact advantages for such a method of transit, which, if it be practicable at all, is most desirable. Of lines running east and west there manifestly will be no lack. But years may elapse before it will be safe to incur the expense of cross-roads cutting the main ones at right angles, and which in the meantime would be useful to considerable numbers of people. The question, then, arises whether in such cases horse-flesh may not be profitably superseded by steam without involving the outlay for rails and sleepers, excavations and embankments. It is true that the experiment has been tried before, and, although mechanically successful, has not been found—with perhaps one exception—to answer commercially. The conditions, however, have been, we conceive, less favorable to such a result elsewhere than they would be on the Western plains.

Efforts to introduce steam vehicles on common roads long preceded the introduction of railroads. The project was discussed, and attempts were made to realize it, even before the time of WATT. It was discovered in England that the chief impediment to success lay in the fact that the unavoidable great weight of the carriage caused its wheels to sink into some sorts of roads, and to slip on others. BOYDEL'S machine sought to remedy this by an endless railway, as it was called; as the wheels, which were very large, revolved, short lengths of rail descended in front for the wheels to turn on. This, as might have been expected, proved far too complex and costly, and the invention came to nothing. A machinist named BRAY devised a similar but rather better engine; yet, although highly ingenious, it proved of no greater practical use than the other.

The best engine of the sort yet made is, we believe, that of Mr. R. W. THOMSON, of Edinburgh. In this the tires are made of bands of vulcanized India rubber about a foot wide and six inches thick. This soft and elastic material carries the weight of the steamer—about four and a half tons—without injury. The wheels do not sink into the road, and they pass over the surface stones without crushing them. Like many useful inventions, these tires closely resemble, if they were not directly suggested, by natural objects designed for a like purpose. The feet of the elephant and the camel, as is well known, have soft cushions which are much less damaged by hard roads than solid hoops are. Mr. THOMSON'S carriage floats, as it were, on its flexible supports, neither sinking nor crushing as it proceeds, and consequently requiring far less power to propel it than if it had rigid tires. Experiment has shown, in truth, that it demands scarcely any more power for soft or loose roads than for well-paved streets. Among the performances of this engine, it drew a large wagon weighing, with its load of flour, ten tons, up a steep lane full of holes and ruts, and rising with a gradient of one in twenty. There is no jar in riding on the vehicle, and the sensation is described as being like driving over a smooth, soft lawn. After being in use some time, there was not the least appearance of wear on the surface of the tires. It ran with ease and security over fields where there were no roads, even when the surface was quite rough. This engine was built in 1867, and has been taken to Japan to be used for drawing trains of wagons between two ports.

The results of experiments with this invention have been verified by scientific authorities, and they go to show that the Thomson machine, or one constructed on the same principles, is what is best adapted to our interior plains. We are not ignorant that essays have been made by various inventors to produce an engine of like capacity in this country; but none of these has turned out to our knowledge practically available. No doubt some American mechanic can devise a machine that shall improve on the Edinburgh model, or at least be better adapted to our special needs. It certainly would prove of vast help to communication in thinly settled and level districts, and in these days, so constantly signalized by fresh triumphs of engineering, the advent of a successful locomotive without rails should not be far distant.

The City Debt.

The Controller's Committee of six having stated the amount of the funded debt of the City, after applying and deducting the amount of the sinking fund investments, to be $26,450,196 53, they remark as follows: "At the rate at which the redemption of this debt has been provided for during the period of the office of the present Controller, the whole City debt, as above, will be extinguished in less than twelve years."

Now, how much, if any, of the $26,450,196 53 of funded debt, as above, is payable from the sinking fund we are unable to state. But we know that the greater part of that sum is by law to be raised by the general annual Tax Levy, and we cannot doubt that if the revenues pledged to the sinking fund were correctly and fairly husbanded and kept invested for the benefit of the City, there would be ample means to retire every dollar of indebtedness payable from that fund within *five years*.

But whether five years, or twelve years, we say by all means let the fund now on hand be converted and applied as far as it will go, to the redemption of the debt. If it be necessary to have any law passed to accomplish this, let no time be lost after the Legislature convenes next January.

MINOR TOPICS.

Col. STEBBINS and his fellow members of the old Central Park Commission will be much gratified to observe the continued attempts of the Ring papers to transfer the credit which rightfully belongs to them to the present Commission. Thus, a fountain ordered by the Ex-Commissioners has been recently completed, and Mr. TWEED'S journal gives thanks to the Sweeny Commission for it. The Commissioners who made the Central Park what it is were not politicians, much less corrupt slaves of the "Ring," but all the honor of their work is now given to their successors, who have had no more to do with it than a thief has to do with the premises into which he breaks at night. The *World* calls the present Commission "abandoned villains"—rather a strong expression, but not much stronger than it used in February last, when it published an article through which the cry, "Let the Central Park alone," ran like a refrain to a ballad. "All New-York," it said, "rich and poor, high and low, busy and lazy, demands of the Senate" that it should "let the Central Park alone." But the "abandoned villains"—we are sorry to use such language, but Mr. TWEED'S paper ought to know best—did *not* leave the Central Park alone, and now the *World* tries to persuade the public that they are the real Simon Pures, and the Stebbins Commission only impostors. This paper is so completely befogged about its own identity that it changes everybody else's. The Democratic members of the old Commission may well bless Mr. TWEED'S organ.

This morning's dispatches add nothing to our positive information relating to the Eastern question. The reply of GORTCHAKOFF to GRANVILLE'S note is generally understood to be firmer than was anticipated, and, therefore, less satisfactory, but the apprehension of war has considerably abated. There seems as little real reason for confident assurances of peace now as for the panic a few days ago. Prussia is reported to have tendered her offices as mediator between Russia and the other Powers, but the basis of mediation is not stated, and the announcement itself is barely probable. From France the intelligence tells little more than the old story of movements and minor conflicts,—with some slight advantages on the side of the French troops.

As the "Nilsson performances" of oratorio seem likely to be repeated, perhaps it would be worth while for the managers to consider whether selections from these works would not form a far more popular entertainment than any complete example of one master. HANDEL'S "Messiah" is a noble composition, but it heavily taxes the attention of even the greatest lovers of oratorio. Three or four of the choruses would be amply sufficient for most people at one time —especially when singers are "assisted" by an execrable orchestra, playing neither with each other nor with the vocalists, as was the case last Friday at Steinway Hall. Then, if Miss NILSSON is determined to leave some of the finest soprano airs in the work to another singer, why attempt to present the entire oratorio? Mr. STRAKOSCH is too experienced a manager not to know that an artist may carry too far the principle of getting an inferior artist to act as a "foil." At any rate, it is to be hoped that the orchestra will improve by to-morrow evening. On Friday it was far inferior to the bands which play before the street processions of the Tweedites.

A number of car conductors have been found out in cheating their employers. Detectives were set to watch them, and discovered that they embezzled a certain percentage on almost every trip. This is the usual result of managing one's business on the plan of giving too much work and too little pay. Nothing, of course, can excuse dishonesty; but the general experience of mankind is, that if you grind down a man's pay below a fair standard, he will try to make up for it in other ways. The car conductors are expected to work for fifteen or sixteen hours at a stretch, in all weathers, for $16 or $17 per week. Men can be found to do the work at this price; but when the companies are defrauded they ought not to feel very much surprised. When car conductors and drivers are treated with as much consideration as car horses, these robberies will become less frequent.

We can recall no instance so illustrative of the power of economy to transmute poverty into wealth, as that afforded by the case of one of the assistant clerks of the Board of Supervisors, who since 1861, on a salary of $1,800 a year, has managed to save up about $300,000, without dying of starvation. While we cannot conscientiously commend this brilliant example to everybody—because it would be bad for the City to have all its population economizing at one time, at this rate—yet it may encourage some poor, honest plodder to know just what $1,800 a year has been made to accomplish in nine years. The old proverb tells us that "What man hath done, man may do." But if the $1,800 clerks of our Board of Supervisors have done this kind of thing, and others may still be doing it without let or hindrance, there does not appear to be much room for wonder that the Supervisors themselves got so suddenly rich. For, if their subordinates could pick up $300,000 in *crumbs* from their table in eight years, certainly the "bosses" would be astonished at their own forbearance, if the *loaves* were not worth money by the million! BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is accredited with the remark that "economy is wealth;" but he lived in degenerate days, and never imagined that $1,800 a year could be made to yield a lavish living, and a surplus besides equal to $37,500 per annum. But such is life within the shadow of our City Hall.

Female footpads are among the revivals of the day. In former times women have been known to take to the road, but they generally kept clear of great cities. Now, however, they seem to be among the commonest features of New-York life. In Thirty-fifth-street, the other night, two "well-dressed females" went up to a man and coolly robbed him of his watch. He was too gallant to resist, but followed them into a house and demanded restitution of his property. He did not get his watch, but three shots from a revolver were fired at him instead. This trade is likely to be a very good one during the Winter. It is not probable that the Police authorities will allow it to be interfered with.

It is understood that there is now about ten million dollars in the hands of City Chamberlain BRADLEY belonging to the City and County Governments. Cannot some plan be devised to save, for the benefit of tax-payers, the interest on that large sum, the principal portion of which, under existing arrangements and management, goes for the benefit of the Tammany Ring? We are not informed whether any portion of the money above mentioned is deposited in the City Bank, of which Mr. MOSES TAYLOR is President. Perhaps the Astor Committee could enlighten us on the subject.

If theatres were properly constructed, there would very seldom be a panic at the sudden cry of "fire." In this respect, Mr. DAN. BRYANT has set an example which deserves to be imitated. His new theater in Twenty-third-street is so built that the whole place seems to open into doors at a moment's notice. It is said, and doubtless with truth, that no matter how crowded the building might be, it could always be emptied in three minutes. In this place of amusement, therefore, no one need dread being burnt alive. If the same care had been taken in all theatres, the history of such buildings would not be associated with so great a destruction of life as we now find in their records.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The changes of programme to be effected this evening will insure novelty at Wallack's and at Niblo's only. At the house first named "Caste" will be acted for the first time this season. At Niblo's "Hamlet" will be performed. The intended production of "Little Jack Shepperd" at Lina Edwin's is deferred until to-morrow.

NEW PRIMA DONNA.

Miss ROSE D'ERINA, whom the bills designate as "the Irish prima donna," is to give a grand concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next. The lady is referred to as possessing genius and as being accomplished in an exceptional degree. The published programme of the entertainment is unquestionably fitted to display all the gifts and talent claimed for her. Miss D'ERINA will sing STEPHENSON'S "Rich and Rare," MEYERBEER'S "Robert toi que j'aime," GOUNOD'S "Où voulez-vous aller," a Spanish ballad by YRADIER, CHERUBINI'S "Ave Maria," STEPHENSON'S "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," the soprano's share of "La ci Davem," by MOZART, and two songs by LOVER. The selections do not lack variety, at all events. Miss D'ERINA will be assisted by Signori RONCONI and FILIPPI and by Mlle. TEDESCO, a young violinist of whom report speaks very favorably. There is so great a need for acceptable sopranos in the concert-room that the newcomer's accession to the ranks, if she is worthy of her reputation, will be cheerfully greeted.

AID FOR FRANCE.

The members of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie are preparing a grand dramatic and musical entertainment, which will be given at the Fourteenth-street Theatre on Saturday next. The performance will consist of the comediettas entitled, respectively, "Madame Bertrand et Mademoiselle Raton," and "Les Marquises de la Fourchette," and of a miscellaneous concert. The rehearsals are progressing, we are glad to hear, under the supervision of M. PAUL JUIGNET, whose aid in affairs of the kind is not easily dispensed with, while the artists whose names follow have consented—several by permission of the authorities of the Grand Opera-house—to take part in the representation. These artists are Mmes. Hallier-Dossy, Suzanne Thal, Leydeker, Predigam and Taillefer; and MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Flamant, Predigam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau and Glatigny.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

A dramatic and musical entertainment, by which Mr. HOWARD GLOVER, the distinguished composer, is to benefit, is to take place at Wallack's this week. We shall print the details hereafter....Mlle. JOSEFINA FILOMENO, violinist and pianist, has returned to this City....There is a strong prospect that a Sunday concert of especial excellence will begin the coming week....We are assured positively that the rehearsals of Mr. E. B. MOORE'S opera of "Mootla" are progressing....Mlle. AIMEE, engaged for the Grand Opera-house, sails for this port on Dec. 3....Several danseuses engaged for the performances of the "Black Crook" are now on their way hither. Among them are Mlle. SALVIONI, Mlle. AUGUSTA SOHLKE, and Mlle. JOSEPHINE INVERNIZZI....The new comedy of "Saratoga," to be speedily represented at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, is from the pen of Mr. BRONSON G. HOWARD.

Obituary.

We have to record the death of Signor CARLO BASSINI, a musician well known in art circles here. Signor BASSINI died at Irvington, N. J., on Saturday, in his fifty-eighth year. His contributions to musical literature were, we believe, quite numerous, and his works on the culture and management of the voice enjoy a wide popularity.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons in the Churches of New-York Yesterday.

Social, Moral and Spiritual Obligations Shown.

Important Meeting in Behalf of City Evangelization.

SERMONS.

The Influence of the Holy Spirit—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at his church in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, took for his text the fourteenth and fifteenth verses of the fourth chapter of St. Luke—"And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region round about. And he taught in their synagogue, being glorified of all." After referring to the fact that of the first twenty-seven years of the Savior's life hardly anything is known, while of the remaining three a full record of what he did in the latter is alone extant, he said that at the age of twenty-seven, however, Christ appears to have felt the influence of a new and stronger impulse than had ever moved him before. At this period began that extraordinary disclosure of power that has since so astonished the world. And this sudden manifestation of Divine strength was not a thing of the moment, but remained with him until the end of his human life. There are some skeptics who have made this passage a ground of objection to the belief in Christ's divinity. How, they ask, can the Infinite receive augmented powers? To this it may be replied that Christ's life on earth was God manifest in and through the flesh, but it was the Divine circumscribed; it was not in its own full estate, but humbled and environed by the flesh, and at times well-nigh eclipsed. Therefore, he was subject to some portions of natural law; to the same law of growth and gradual development and the same general restrictions that all men are. He was a man under those conditions, and His experience partook of all the experiences of men which do not imply sin but only limitation and weakness. The divine in His nature was obscured up to the time in question by the flesh, just exactly as the sun is at times by the clouds, which, though we see it not, continues to shine on. This new development of power enabled Him to do more work in the last twelve months of His ministry than He had done in all His previous life. Interesting as this fact is in the life of Christ, it becomes more so when applied to ourselves. At the time in question the adhesion of the apostles to the work of Christ was at a very low moral state. Indeed, it is marvelous even to read how He selected men of such origin when there were undoubtedly some of the most talented men in Jerusalem who might have been secured for the work. Only in one light is the selection to be accounted for, namely, that they were good subjects to illustrate the power of Christianity personally. And how remarkably they served this end their subsequent history shows. But up till and even after the crucifixion of the Master, until the Spirit had descended upon them, they give no indications of having any clearer perception of the real character of Christ than did Nicodemus and Mary, other Jews of His day. Christ, however, Himself conscious of the power that was to be born of the Holy Ghost, charged the disciples that not only were they not to leave Jerusalem, but not to preach the word until the spirit had descended upon them. How the Spirit did come upon these men, and the marvelous changes wrought by it, is told us in the Scriptures; but the important question that presents itself here is whether this manifestation by the Spirit was designed to be permanent in the Church or only given to meet the emergencies of those days. I, said Mr. BEECHER, take the latter view of the case, and that such was the opinion entertained by the apostles themselves and the early Church, the Scriptures bear witness. At Ephesus we find Paul asking the converts who had been baptized into the Church whether they had received the Holy Ghost, while they, in their turn, answered that they had not so much as heard whether there was a Holy Ghost at all or not. Men were allowed to be Christians in those days without being very orthodox. The fact, however, that this reception of the Holy Ghost was not a mere mental or internal operation is evidenced by the action of the sorcerer who went to Paul after having witnessed the effects that followed the laying on of the apostolic hands, and offered to give him money if he would inform her how the wondrous results were produced. And though the powers thus received have for many years been but rarely exhibited upon the earth, there can be but little doubt that men have lived, and doubtless live now, possessed of a portion, at least, of the apostolic power. WESLEY was a man of this kind, and the Roman Catholic Church has produced many men of a similar character, and may possibly possess some of them now. The power to work miracles naturally flows from Christianity. There is no violation of law in the working of a miracle; it is simply the subordination of the natural to the spiritual. The effect of Christianity is to exalt the spiritual; and until a man has felt its influence, he does not know even himself; he is a bundle of great possibilities unopened. Not only have there been individuals who have been possessed of these great powers, but there have been periods when they were possessed almost by the entire Church. They belong of right to all Christians. With us, as with the apostles, it requires but faith to remove trees and mountains. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER referred to the present mental condition of the race, and stated that in his opinion man was just beginning to feel what was in him, and that the time would assuredly come when, under the influence of Christianity, he would more than realize the magnificent promises made by the apostles.

"Gladness and Gratefulness"—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached in Trenor's Lyric Hall yesterday morning, on the subject of "Gladness and Gratefulness." In the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, he said, it is written that Jesus took the cup and gave thanks. Last week, a day had been set apart and observed as a day of general thanksgiving. The custom, beginning in New-England, had spread from State to State until, according to proclamations from both State and national rulers, it had grown into a national observance. On that day the preachers had exhorted the people who had flocked to their houses of worship, to remember God's bountifulness with thanksgiving. It was characteristic of this thankfulness that it was neither hearty nor spontaneous; the ceremony is utterly wanting in cordiality. Such thanksgiving is sought, not as an occasion to express gratitude already felt, but to cultivate a gratitude not possessed. When the feeling is genuine, no proclamations are necessary to call forth an expression of it. This punctilious gratitude by direction of State means not that we are grateful, but rather that we are not. The side look given toward the poor on such occasions confesses, too, that this thankfulness is considered a kind of payment, while it carries with it the admission that all around us are permitted to exist, thousands of men, women and children, who, without clothes, food or shelter, are on that day permitted to come forth and solicit that their needs be supplied. It is a peculiarity in the life of Jesus, that thankfulness occupies no place. With a poet's eye, He must have had a keen sense of the wealth and beauty of the world in which he lived. He who could see God in the sunlight, the delicate flower and even the perishable blade of grass, with what raptures must he have beheld the sun rise over the hills of Nazareth, and scatter his golden rays over the plain as he descended behind the western mountains. Yet he never gave thanks—never uttered a word of gratitude. As yet, He had before Him a grand career, over which no cloud of doubt had arisen. In the full vigor of manhood, with a mind glowing for his country, He saw with unmingled delight the spread of new ideas, and the fading away of oppression from the land. In those days He was gladly heard. He was the favorite of the country. He had a welcome in the homes of the people, and little children clamored lovingly on His knee to obtain His blessing. He could go to the mountains and speak words of wisdom to eager and wondering multitudes, or go out upon the Sea of Galilee and command the reverence of the hardy fishermen, as He calmed the boisterous waves, and yet this buoyant young man uttered no expression of thankfulness. The Lord's prayer contains no sentiment of gratitude, though the only form of prayers He has left. It was uttered probably when life was gathering its darkness around Him. On but two occasions has He given expression to this feeling. When He failed to reach the ear of the wise men He thanked God that He had hidden those things from the wise and great and revealed them unto babes. It was no great thing to return thanks for, that He had failed by His teachings to reach the more influential part of the community. Again on that evening of sorrow, when the feet of the betrayer were heard in the distance, with nothing but the cross before Him, He took the bread (the emblem of His broken body) and the wine (His blood) and gave thanks; and for what? It is not for us to surmise for what; it is not for us to divine the thoughts of a great soul under such circumstances. Thanks, in truth, is overdone, overworked. Unthankfulness is not the vice, the guilt, it is branded by preachers. He would make a plea for those who have not succeeded in feeling the utter benignity of God. There are some inclined to say on this subject, "Wait till God asks for thanks, then it is time enough to give them." They would not have God appear as he who holds before the petted dog a piece of meat and bids him speak for it. God gives to the rocks, the desert waste, the salt and bitter sea, and the insensible ground. He gives to the ignorant who do not know how to thank Him, to the stupid who cannot appreciate, to the cross and the ill-tempered who fling His gifts back in His face, and to those who misuse His bounty. He says, "Take, I ask no thanks." It seems, indeed, something insulting to Deity to offer Him thanks, lest our failure of gratitude should cause His bounty to fail. Many noble persons know what it is to be bored by gratitude, and have said impatiently to the recipient, "There, there, take it and go away." We could think of God sitting above the clouds, and becoming sick and disgusted as He listens to this fulsome admiration from those who feel not a single thrill of gladness, but are trying to flatter Him into giving them more. The ungrateful could say, "Here I am in the world. It was no choice of mine to be or not to be, to be born in one country or another, handsome or ugly, rich or poor, master or slave. God made me. By his providence I was placed here with desires for wealth, dress, fine houses and high position. Have I not a claim for the satisfaction of my desires? When I ask Heaven for bread shall I be given a stone? If I made a being with such desires I would be bound in honor to supply those desires." I say man has an enormous claim on Heaven. If one of the conditions of man's being was a thankful heart, why was he not given a thankful heart. The argument cannot be met. When all has been said, the ungrateful man has the best of the argument. And may it not be said on the contrary, that ingratitude shows the greatness of human nature? There is such a thing as the noble discontent of great souls. If man were a tiger or a lion, he might be grateful for food, or a barbarian, for strength of limb; but, as he is made with reason and a soul, he cannot be contented with these things. What is it for the Infinite to create cattle upon a thousand hills, to cause the grain to grow; and, shall he not give the creature, made in his own image, a crust of bread? There is something like irony in asking man to thank God for this. After much more in this strain, in which the preacher claimed that gratitude was spontaneous and natural only when some unexpected, special, or extraordinary benefit, act of preservation, or deliverance from sorrow or peril was experienced, he concluded by saying that spiritual gifts were alone deserving the thanks of a human soul, and, as Americans, our special theme of thankfulness should be the possession of womanhood and manhood, and the glorious prerogative of working out our own destiny.

The New-York Port Society Mariners' Church—Thanksgiving Services—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy.

Last evening, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, interesting thanksgiving services were held. They consisted of prayer, the singing of appropriate hymns, and addresses by the pastor, by Rev. Mr. JONES, a former pastor, and others. At the morning service there was a large attendance. The pastor preached from the following text, being a portion of the sixteenth verse of the sixth chapter of Jeremiah: "Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." He commenced his discourse by explaining what was meant by the way, which he said was the straight and narrow path, and the only way to happiness and heaven. All human beings are travelers, and they are rapidly pressing on to eternity. The rapidity is great, greater than most persons are aware. And then his hearers should think of the changes which are constantly taking place. No one occupies the position he did ten years ago—or even one year ago. The great mass of people are interested only in the journey. They do not seem to think anything in regard to the end. Men of business in this great City do not appear to consider that they are passing swiftly from this transition state to another. Some, no doubt, do think, but they say, "we have no time to attend to these things." The speaker said that recently he had had an interview with a very wealthy and enterprising gentleman of this City, who said that if he were to give his heart to God and unite with the Church it would materially interfere with his business. Such a man was very much to be pitied. He was going swiftly along the journey of life, amassing wealth by millions, and yet making no preparation for the higher and holier state of existence. A heathen, or even an infidel, would, no doubt, be much better off. The imperative duty of the ministry, he said, was to urge upon all hearers the blessing of immortality, and to direct the wanderer in the right path. "Stand in the way" is the exhortation of the text. It means look away, stand away from the paths of vice and sin, and enter the narrow way which leadeth to life eternal. One of the essential characteristics of true piety is faith. The word of God must be believed before we can expect men to walk in the true way. The speaker said that very often, when men came to him inquiring the way to be saved, he not only gave them the answer, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," but often he had to come down to his own personal experience. He found that was the best way sometimes to reach men's hearts. Men must believe in God's word if they would be saved. True, some ideas of God may be gleaned from the world of nature, but some things could never have been learned except through Divine revelation. Christ must be believed in as He is represented in the Bible. His birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension must be pondered and fully indorsed in the heart if one who is in earnest in regard to his salvation. Sorrow for sin was, he said, an important element of repentance. He knew it was very hard for most men of the world to say, "I have done wrong and I am sorry for it." It was hard even for Christians to say this sometimes. Men would oftener be willing to give thousands of dollars, make a trip to Europe—do almost anything rather than say "I have done wrong." Another thing which men ought to do who propose entering the narrow way, is, make a public profession of religion—unite with some religious organization. The language of the Savior was "Come out from the world and be separated from it." No one ought to expect to be carried to Heaven on "flowery beds of ease." In conclusion the speaker exhorted his hearers to enter upon the way spoken of in the text, and steadily pursue it to the end of life. It was, he said, a good and a safe way; the best way ever devised for mortal man. This was the only way whereby any one could find rest for his soul. The darkness and joylessness of a sinner's death were described by the reverend gentleman in eloquent language, and the exhortation to a life of true piety was listened to with the closest attention.

This Church is under the care and direction of the New-York Port Society. It is not denominational in its character, and in this respect it differs from all other church or missionary organizations in the City which have for their object the benefit of mariners. It was established fifty-three years ago. It has two missions connected with it, one at the corner of Water and Dover streets, and the other at No. 275 West-street. Mr. MURPHY, the pastor, has occupied the pulpit for about seven years.

The Young Man for the Times—Second of Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell's Course of Lectures.

Rev. Dr. W. W. NEWELL delivered the second lecture of the course to young men upon "The Young Man for the Times," at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, last evening. He took his text from Luke, second chapter and fifty-second verse: "And Jesus increased in favor with God and man."

This was said of Jesus, Dr. NEWELL said, while he was a young man. Above all other men, he was the young man for the times. His credentials were his actions. The young man for these times must have an untarnished reputation; he must be what he seems to be, and must seem to be what he is. First, what is essential to a good reputation? Second, what is the worth of a good name? Riches are not essential to a good reputation; beauty of person is not; elegant manners are not. Humility and a good heart will insure manners. It is essential to a good name that he must be a good man. Industry is essential. Relying on God, aid yourself. A place and a home in the sanctuary is essential. So is charity; so is temperance. A solid, substantial reputation needs a combination of all these virtues. Solomon said that it is better to choose a good thing than have great riches. A true reputation is valuable to a young man as a help to business prosperity. Stern integrity will command a premium, even in this City. Do you know a man in this City, continued the preacher, who lives in a palatial residence and drives his four-in-hand, and parades his company of men in bright attire upon the noted streets? It is said that he exhibits his prostitutes, also, in broad daylight; that he tampers with Judges and legislators; that he keeps stockholders from their dues, and that widows and orphans, and men in this country and in Europe execrate his name. Young man, would you take that man's name and reputation, and character, for all the money that he can command? Never, never. No, not for all the millions of this magnificently opulent City. No, I would not live on villainy and risk my reputation though I might command the treasures of the earth and be proclaimed the Emperor of the world. And yet, young man, if you practice small thefts you carry within you the disposition of a thief, a counterfeiter, a robber, and God only knows how soon you will be one. Think of soiling your conscience, risking your fair name, selling yourself to the devil for a few pennies a day. Will it pay? No. Resolve to-night to be honest, to take care of your reputation, seeking first of all the favor of God. Then you are ready to serve your race, to live for your age.

The Day of Judgment—Lecture by Rev. Father Wayrick at the Redemptorist Church, Corner of Hicks and Warren Streets, Brooklyn.

Rev. Father WAYRICK, of the Redemptorist Church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, lectured last evening on the Day of Judgment. The reverened gentleman remarked that on the commencement of the religious season of Advent, the church had wisely considered that this subject was peculiarly appropriate for careful thought. Yet there was hardly any reason for the feelings of fear and anxiety with which it was generally regarded. With respect to the place and time when this Judgment was to come there was a variety of opinions, principally founded on surmise and conjecture. It was generally supposed that it would take place in the valley of Jehoshaphat, but to him it appeared the Scriptural expressions in this connection meant the entire universe. There had been fanatics in our time who foolishly predicted the advent of that day, and pretended having special revelations concerning the matter, but their speculations came to naught, and in the end they were laughed at by all sensible men. He referred to the signs which would chronicle the approach of that great event, "wars and rumors of war," and explained that such conflicts as at present existed in Europe, had frequently taken place, and could not be supposed to be those pointed to in the Bible. There will be wars, but the war foretelling the judgment will be a universal and general war—war all over; and who could say whether there may not be wars of opinions and conflicts of human measures as well as the echoes of the cannon. Jesus spoke of want of faith as one of the symptoms, but it was a great mistake to imagine there was no faith in the world now. Though many countries had apparently lost the faith, it had, nevertheless, remained in the hearts of the people, and perhaps at no period of the history of the Church had it been so firm and universal. True, the Church had not in our day the great saints who flourished in its earlier times, but if the same condition of things eqisted, if Catholicity was tried in the same crucible of persecution, he was sure there would be quite as many martyrs, in proportion, as there were then. There was a great deal of uncharitableness in the world. Yet charity was never so well organized as it is now. In its private state, Catholicity was distinguished for the bright light of charity exhibited in the actions of its individual members which tended so much to the advancement of the faith; but these noble institutions for charitable purposes erected by Catholics throughout the entire world in our time propagated and would keep it alive forever. The speaker reverted to the prophecy with regard to the coming of Antichrist and the events preceding the final judgment, and said that in these days, when the world made such rapid strides forward, when great events succeeded each other with such startling rapidity, none could entertain the remotest idea of how near or how distant it may be. Yet far remote or close at hand, as Christians it was their duty to prepare for its coming, so that when they are to be judged they could look forward to a blissful prospect as their reward.

Rev. Thomas C. Preston on the Temporal Power of the Pope.

Rev. Father PRESTON delivered the first of the series of Advent lectures in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Eighth-street, before a very large congregation last evening. The services commenced with vespers, after which the reverend Father proceeded with his discourse, taking for his text the first seven verses of the thirteenth chapter of Romans on subjection to magistrates. He referred to the present position of the Holy Father, and said that it excited the sympathy of the entire Catholic world, and said that he proposed to give his congregation a history of the events of the past few weeks, and in addition to show what was meant by the temporal power of the Supreme Pontiff. We do not, he said, desire that he should be a great power, but only that he should have a certain territory wherein he should be in supreme power. We cannot see how it is possible for him to exercise his power if he is subject to any earthly prince, who might interfere with his high office. This Government has set apart a portion of the United States wherin it can have supreme control. The people of the District of Columbia have never complained. If this is true of a country made up of sovereign States, how much more true is it of a country where there are nations alien to each other. We, of course, take the Catholic view of this question. The Catholic religion girdles the globe, which cannot be said of any other religion. There is no difference of opinion among Catholics on this subject, for we do not allow any difference on such questions. The decrees of the Church forbid it. The reverend Father read from the Syllabus in support of his propositions. Whoever maintains contrary opinions cannot be a Catholic. This may be arbitrary, and is so. Truth is arbitrary, and this is truth. No Catholic can maintain an opinion opposed to the temporal power of the Pope. The events of our own day have not occurred before in the history of the world. The Italian nation has seen fit to make an attack on the States of the Church. It is denied that that nation was prevented from uniting by the existence of the States of the Church, but under pretense of Italian unity the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has been guilty of robbery. Early in the history of the present Pope he was compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land. In 1859 an attack was made upon the greater part of the States of the Church by the French Emperor, and this section was wrested from the Supreme Pontiff. The Holy See never ceased to protest against this invasion of his rights, and he holds that the original States are his to this present day. The Holy Father was subsequently restored to Rome, and maintained there by the bayonets of the French Emperor. He had a little army of his own, but when NAPOLEON was dethroned VICTOR EMMANUEL took the opportunity to invade the States of the Church, notwithstanding the fact that he had pledged himself to hold them inviolate. On Sept. 20 he appeared before the gates of Rome, and the Holy Father made a show of resistance and then surrendered. A letter was then read by the reverend Father from a lady in Rome, describing the scenes of violence which followed the surrender. The reverend Father also read other extracts from letters published in the papers of this City, showing the condition of affairs in Rome. The speaker said that even the convents were not free from molestation, but Government property and the private property of the Pope had been seized, and now they propose to take down the Quirinal, and on its site to erect a statue to VICTOR EMMANUEL. In the name of the Catholics of America, the reverend Father said he entered his protest against this usurpation. That which is the property of a sovereign Prince cannot be taken from him without process of law, and there is no authority for this. It has been done in defiance of God's law, as set forth in the words of the text. We must wait and see that that God who rules all things will take vengeance in His own good time. He can overthrow all Kings and Princes, and He will do so. We protest against the invasion of the rights of the Supreme Pontiff, because it is against all international law. He who disturbs the peace of another ruler is an outlaw, and must be dealt with as such. We do not allow other nations to interfere in the affairs of this continent, and that which we hold as right for ourselves is right for others. The speaker said that he believed that on these principles the action of VICTOR EMMANUEL would be condemned by the American people. We claim that the Holy Father has never oppressed his subjects but had ruled them kindly. It is said that he is not progressive, but we answer by pointing to Rome as the seat of progress in the arts and sciences, and to the Holy Father as their patron. If you mean progress in religion which will overturn the decrees of Christ as handed to us by the Vicar of God, then we admit that the Pope is not progressive. Finally, it is said that the people of the States of the Church desired to be united to the Italian Government, but we do not believe it. The voting under the *plebiscite* was more fraudulent than any which has been charged upon this country. We do not believe that the States of the Church ever did or do now desire Italian unity, but even if they did, they had no right to demand it. They would have been bound to wait and submit to the powers that ruled them. In conclusion, the speaker said that if in this country of ours there be admitted principles such as those which have driven the Pope from his See, we cannot tell when the end will be. He implored all good Catholics to consider well the questions relating to the temporal power of the Pope and do their utmost to sustain them. Previous to the sermon the reverend Father announced that the new church would be ready for occupation by Christmas, and it was desirable that the contributions should be as liberal as possible.

The Brotherhood of Christ—Sermon by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, rector of Grace Church, preached last evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth-street, Sixth-avenue, the first of a course of lectures for "Young Men." The church was densely crowded, but the class for whom the sermon was intended was conspicuously absent, half of those present being ladies and the remainder, with few exceptions, gentlemen of mature years. The reverend gentleman took for his text part of the fourteenth verse, first chapter of the Book of Proverbs: "Cast in thy lot with us, and be of one purse." He said that the life of the ministry was one of comparative seclusion; that they were excluded from the pathway of ambition and worldly pursuits. After all, ministers were but men; but God had chosen them as his servants to preach the Gospel, and, like WOLSEY, their duty was to utter warning against ambition—worldly ambition, which led men from the true Church of Christ. The text might be construed as affording some kind of justification for the various associations which exist among men. They join together in one common effort, and it was instructive to notice this instinct of association. The solitary man was full of good and bad purpose; he joins socialism, platonism, Mormonism and various other "isms," but we want that he should join interests with us—join the Church of Christ. There is a strong instinct in every human breast for association of some kind; individualism seeks to lose itself in association. We are not shrewder than our ancestors in this respect. We have associations for bad ends in science, philosophy, and even in religion, and our homes are at the mercy of a joint stock company. Does religion ignore this principle of association? No. On the contrary, Christ bids men to enter into his fraternity, and the Christian man who does so sets to work to utilize the instincts of human nature. The early ages were conspicuous for associations and brotherhoods; they had all things in common. In those days the Church of God possessed a spell which nothing, before or since, has rivaled. The Church has shown herself possessed of a spirit which draws every one to her fold. She, and she alone, is competent to form the true association which all men shall join; she has the machinery to do it, and she bids you come and cast in your lot among her children; to join the true brotherhood of the Church of Christ. Christ sees our secret hungers and desires. He watches with unutterable longing and anxiety our entry into His brotherhood, and He bids me say to you that His companionship is freely given, a free fellowship which all should dearly prize. You will find friendship and true fellowship within the brotherhood of God, and such brotherhood will bind you to Christ himself, and when the soul goes up alone and unattended, it only exchanges one divine society for a nobler one. Those earthly circles into which we organize are frail and fragile. All the cleverness of the race cannot put off that enemy, death. He hoped that to-night many would enroll themselves members of the brotherhood of Jesus. The world was full of mutual benefit societies. There were ten thousand rival schemes into which they were invited to cast in their lot. He asked what they were doing to help the Church of God. Christ pleads with wonderful condescension for us to join His brotherhood, and we should stretch forth our hands to draw some erring brother into a better sphere, some sick child, some sufferer, some tempting sister. It is for this we are privileged to become members of the brotherhood of Christ.

The Kind of Piety Needed in Cities—Sermon by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.

As previously announced, Rev. Dr. Foss preached last night on the kind of piety needed in cities, with special reference to the needs of New-York in this particular. His discourse was based on Philippians, fourth chapter and twenty-second verse: "All the saints salute you, chiefly they that are of Cæsar's household." This, he said, is a very remarkable and suggestive passage of Scripture, and showed that there were saints in Cæsar's household, and, catching the spirit of the saints of the Lord everywhere, they sent greetings to their brethren at Jerusalem. To rightly appreciate the qualities required to be a saint in Cæsar's household in those days it must be understood who was the Cæsar. He was NERO, the tyrant, whose name is synonymous with the most fiendish crimes and vices that the heart of man can conceive or the hands of man execute. It was he who destroyed his own mother, fired the City of Rome, covered the Christians with coats of pitch, and then set fire to them, so that they became torches to light the city, or covered them with skins and made them the prey of wild beasts. And he continued these persecutions until the populace was aroused to sympathy with the martyrs, and they saw that the persecutions were continued to gratify a depraved personal thirst for human blood, and not because the city was in any danger from the Christians. To be a saint in such a place, and at such a time, was to be truly heroic. It was no child's play to be a Christian when a profession of faith in Jesus might be the signal for persecution and death. There are many Neros still in the world who make Christian men's knees shake. Popular opinion, the love of fame, of power, of money are the Neros of today. But there are now, as of old, saints in CÆSAR'S household, who make duty the first object of life—the incorruptible merchant, the faithful mechanic, the pious woman, the Christian youth—these are the saints in CÆSAR'S household today. The character of the temptations that assail Christian character in cities were then pointed out—the grog-shops, the gin-palaces, the hotels, the gambling saloons spread out on every corner and in the most attractive manner. These are continually luring young men away from the walk of a consistent Christian life, and it needs such faith and such grace as the saints in CÆSAR'S household possessed, to hold fast to one's Christian integrity. A special degree of power and faith in God is essential to the right conduct of Christian life in great cities. There is wanted an uncompromising style of piety that will make no agreement with any sin. He (the preacher) felt that there is a necessity in this day to warn Christian men not to lie and steal. They do both. They misrepresent both in form of speech and in act. It is not necessary to say anything false or to put one's hand in a till to be a liar or a thief. Many men whose names stand high in community, if their real characters were understood and known they would be branded as scoundrels. Illustrations were here given of Christian men seeking office, wealth, fame, by resorting to unchristian methods, and becoming meaner than the meanest. Malfeasance in office was also referred to. The ethics of the New Testament are very strict. They go down to the inmost thoughts of the soul, and according to these in the sale of goods or the transaction of any business, the withholding of whatever men have a right to know is stealing and lying. He (Dr. Foss) had never been able to get into his mind respect for men who cannot pay their debts and pay them when they are due. The kind of piety needed in great cities must not compromise with worldliness in spirit or in practice. It must cut loose from the maxims and principles of the world around. It is lamentable to behold how the places of power in the State and nation are filled with bad men, and how hard it is to find Christian men in them. There is less religion in Washington than in any city in the country. He knew whereof he spoke, and he gave incidents illustrating it. But the piety needed in great cities must be laborious as well as uncompromising. There must be in it a benevolent desire to save the lost. This is essential to any Christian character. A Christian is Christ's man, and he should do as Christ did. When, as citizens of a great city like this, we are endeavoring to save others, we are also working out our own salvation. We pity the heathen abroad. God pity the heathen of New-York. If Paul's spirit was stirred within him, as he beheld the City of Athens wholly given to idolatry, what would he say and how would he feel could he see New-York, and behold the moral wreck that is all around us, but from which we turn away and refuse to touch it. It is a lamentable fact that after 1,800 years of gospel preaching, there are yet six out of every ten persons in the world who have never heard of Christ, and not more than one in ten is nominally Protestant. Even in Christian Great Britain and America, two-thirds of the population are practically heathen, and not more than one-eighth are in any proper sense Christian people. In London, with a population of 3,000,000, there are church sittings for less than 1,000,000, and in New-York, with 935,000 inhabitants, there are sittings for but 290,000. If, on any bright Sabbath morning, all who could reasonably attend church should resolve to do so, we should need 450 more edifices to accommodate them. And this is Christian New-York. The remedy for this municipal religious desolation is found only in the aggressive life of Christianity. Ye are the light of the world, ye are the salt of the earth. Christ allowed the temple of Jerusalem to be torn down so that not one stone remained upon another, but he built up in its stead living temples all around, and now he calls upon those living temples to go everywhere preaching the Word. This work must not be left wholly to the minister. The infant church at Jerusalem, scattered by persecution, "went everywhere preaching the Word." And if the world is to be converted to God, Christian men and women must scatter the truth. No other truth is monopolized by one class of men, and this should not be. God wants the message of peace through Jesus Christ published by every man and every woman, and in almost the closing words of the sacred Scriptures it is written, "Let him that heareth, say come." Did every Christian do his duty in this regard, in four years New-York would be converted, and in seven years the world would be brought to Christ, and the living generation would rejoice in it. The piety of cities should also be genial, loving, cheerful, forgiving, partaking of the Master's spirit. Stringent, stiff, puritanical religion never saved a man. Those saints in CÆSAR'S household have set us an example. Though compelled to burrow the streets of Rome and to bury themselves there in its catacombs, not a single word of reproach is found on any of their monuments. Such needs to be the piety in these days in cities—circumspect, looking around to see the path in which it should walk, and to avoid the appearance of evil. Were it men's lives or limbs that were in danger in this great City, how earnestly and anxiously our City Fathers would warn us, but because it is mere morals and souls they have not a word to say.

How to Get to Heaven—Discourse by Oliver Dyer.

Mr. OLIVER DYER lectured last evening at Steinway Hall, in the regular Swedenborgian course. His text was:

> "He that believeth on Him is not condemned; but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."—John iii., 18.

Mr. DYER began by calling attention to the fact that it is a belief in the name of the only begotten Son of God which is here made a condition of salvation. That word name, he said, is the pivot of the whole thing. Now let us see what a name really is—what the essence is which is corked up in that word. When we say that a man has a good name, what do we mean? Do we not mean that he has shown, by his life, that he has certain qualities of mind and heart which make us have faith in him? In Scripture, name means the essential qualities of the thing named. The name of the only begotten Son of God, means His essential qualities. It is belief in the essential qualities of anything which saves us as to that thing, and on which enduring happiness is based. Take the case of a lover. Suppose that instead of loving his betrothed for her essential qualities of mind, and heart, and soul, he loves her for her beauty and her fortune, and marries her for them, and that they fade away, what then will become of the love that was founded on them? That will, of course, fade away also. When the foundation goes the whole structure will go with it, and the lamp of love will be extinguished amid the ruins. How true this is let faithless husbands, unloving wives, neglected children, and the Courts of Indiana tell. But take the case of a lover who loves and marries a woman for her name, in the Scripture sense of that term—that is, for her essential qualities of heart and mind, and who loves him the same in return. That marriage will withstand all the vicissitudes of time. Beauty and fortune and health may fade away, but the name will remain pure and bright; and that was what they loved each other for when they were lovers, and that is what they will love each other for forever. What is the name of the only begotten Son of God? Not in any mystical or unintelligible sense, but as we understand it, just as we understand the name of WASHINGTON or FRANKLIN—that is to say, by the life he led on earth, and the testimony which the record bears of him. He is called a lamb—the Lamb of God symbolizing innocence and purity. He is also called the Lion of the tribe of Judah—a symbol of that courage which is born of love, and when predicated of the Lord it means the divine courage which is born of divine love. And what other courage is equal to that born of love even in a common wordly sense? Illustrations of the meaning and importance of Hebrew names were here given, and it was then shown that the names in all cases express the essential qualities of the persons or things named. And is it not becoming apparent, he asked, that it is faith in or reliance on the name, that is to say, on the essential qualities of things even in this world which saves us here and secures our welfare and happiness if they be secured at all. If our country is in peril, and the sounds of battle come up thick from the valley, and we know not what tale the whispering lightning will tell us next, Oh, how we pray God that we may have a lion of the tribe of Judah down there, born in some patriotic Bethlehem, who shall save the honor of the dear old flag in such manner that without a stripe effaced or a star blotted out, it shall forever wave in triumph over the land. And suppose that to that stricken land across the sea which is now so terribly humiliated beneath the foot of the invader, he, the old NAPOLEON, in whose name that land has so long most believed, could come back, triumphant over death and the grave, as the great captain of our salvation, in whose name we most believe, did come back, what a spectacle of the power of faith in a name would be exhibited to mankind! Why, under the inspiration of her faith in what that name symbolizes, France would wildly rally round her old chieftain, from Strasbourg to Marseilles, from the sea to the Apennines, and at least make an effort to hurl the invader from her soil which should win the admiration of the world. That's what a name is, and that's what it is to believe in a name. And now, so far as all that is faithful, and true, and competent, and trustworthy, is concerned, what name is there under Heaven that can be compared with the name of the only begotten Son of God? What is the name—the qualities of the only begotten Son of God that we know Him by? How is He revealed to us in His life? If we can only understand that so as truly to believe in His name we need understand nothing else, for then we shall know just exactly how to get to heaven. Mr. DYER then described the qualities and excellences of character of Jesus Christ; His miracles and teachings while on earth, and then urged a following of His example. A series of citations from Scripture were then given to show the relation of faith and prayer to the name of the only begotten Son of God. "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, then am I in the midst of them. Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name that will I do. If ye shall ask anything in My name I will do it," &c. Other scriptures were next quoted in answer to the question, "Where is heaven?" to show that it is a state or condition of the soul, and not a place. To be in heaven is to be in perfect accord and harmony with the Lord's will, to love the Lord, and our neighbor above all. The Lord is the centre of heaven; He fills all the heavens with His love and his truth, and if we do not love Him and love good and love truth we should be miserable where such influences reign on every hand. And so he says if we would enter into life, that is, into heaven, we must keep His commandments and do His will. And now, as we understand what a name really is, and that the Lord is in us through His name, that is, by virtue of His essential qualities, we see that our name must be made like His name before the two can coalesce in that union which makes heaven in us and makes us sure of heaven. We also see the importance of having one's name blotted out of the book of life. The lecture closed with an exhortation to be careful of our name. The audience was very large.

The Dutiful Son—Sermon by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Yesterday morning Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON preached at the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, before a congregation which crowded the edifice in every part, taking as his text the words, "Son thou art always with me, and all I have is thine." After calling attention to the beauty and pathos of the parable of the Prodigal Son, in which the words of the text occur, he said that the meaning of the parable had been interpreted in various ways. Some thought that the Jews and Gentiles were exemplified under the guise of the two sons, but the Jews were not more prodigal than the Gentiles, nor the Gentiles than the Jews. As he understood it, the parable, like many others in the New Testament, as those of the pieces of silver and the lost sheep, over the recovery of which the owner rejoiced more than over those which had never been missing, was intended to show that the repentant sinner may always return to God, and that he will always receive a welcome out of the abundance of His never-dying love. The human mind cannot conceive any love more ardent, more unselfish, more pure, or more enduring, than that of a parent for his child, and, consequently, the love of God for his creatures is always exemplified by that of a father for his children. The question is often asked, he said, "Are not all men prodigals?" To this he said emphatically "No." If the majority of Jewish children had been prodigals then the succeeding generations would have become extinct, and if, at the present time, the majority of our young men should be prodigals, we might bid farewell to the hope of seeing any of the Christian virtues flourish. He denied, therefore, the assertion that we are all prodigals. Children well brought up seldom become prodigals, or addicted to vice. If the first twenty years of a man's life were spent without participation in criminal indulgences, we might look forward to his passing the remainder of his days unstained by the commission of any offense against morality. Every sensible man endeavored to make his child as virtuous as possible, knowing that in these earlier teachings lay his safeguard against the temptations of the world. Some had said that it is more difficult to make a young man who is merely moral, religious, than one who is leading a wicked life. This was preposterous. All would remember the Washington movement which took place some years ago. Out of all those supposed to have forsaken their evil courses forever, just one-half had returned to them, and those who knew the secrets of our temperance societies were aware of the fact that two out of every three return to their old habits, and one out of every three returns never to be reclaimed. The best safeguard against evil habits was never to indulge in them. Young men often said, "Oh, we can shake off these habits whenever we like." No doubt they could, but the difficulty was that whenever a young man became addicted to vicious habits he seldom or never liked to get rid of them. The reverend gentleman concluded with an earnest appeal to parents to watch over their children.

Discourse of Rev. W. H. Butler—A Colored Clergyman's Views on the Benefits of Education, and the Rights of the Negro to Equal School Privileges.

Rev. W. H. BUTLER, one of the most eloquent and highly cultured negro clergymen in the country, delivered a very interesting discourse on education, last evening, at the Zion M. E. Colored Church, corner of Bleecker and Tenth streets. The church was densely crowded. Many of the congregation were white, and great attention was given to the eloquent remarks of Mr. BUTLER. He selected his text from Proverbs, eighteenth chapter and fifteenth verse: "The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge, and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge." He introduced his discourse by reflecting on the great benefits education bestows in the affairs of the world. An American writer, in a work on education, says: "Society is a partnership, and may be considered, first, a material one, and secondly, a political and social one." Society is a great co-operative institution, in which each one in the community has some part to perform. Both the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, consciously, and sometimes even unconsciously, work together in keeping the great machine of society in constant motion. The vast mercantile establishments of the country could not be carried on for a single day without the united efforts of brain and muscle. The ignorant emigrant who lands on these shores works on from day to day and from year to year, and with the pick and the shovel adds to the enormous wealth of a FISK or a VANDERBILT. He is satisfied to work and toil on in this ignoble manner, caring little for the future so long as his present wants are supplied. But educate this rough son of toil and he begins to think his labor becomes intelligible, and he seeks for a share in the profits of the undertaking to which his energies are devoted. Now, a thought follows every blow of the pick. He no longer stands alone, and his educated labor redounds to his own benefit, as well as that of the capitalist. He knew, he said, a Scotchman and an Englishman, both skilled laborers. The former spent a portion of his salary in purchasing books and most of his leisure time in their perusal; while the latter remained in ignorance, and was generally found, when not at work, in the tavern. As a result, the family of the former rose to affluence and respectability, while that of the latter remained in poverty and obscurity. Mind forms the chief prerogative of man, and can never fulfill its noble functions unless judiciously cultivated by discipline. If public education be neglected the land will swarm with beggars, crime will prosecute unchecked her terrible ravages, the poor will become poorer, the rich richer, the few will lord it over the many, and, finally, the very pillars of liberty herself will be overthrown. If they would appreciate the advantages of education let them compare the New-England States with South Carolina. Although the latter possesses a more favorable climate, a richer soil and more extensive rivers, it has never been able to reach the wealth, importance and prosperity of the former, because of the want of a general diffusion of knowledge. New-England possesses an influence altogether out of proportion to her extent. This she owes to the high degree of mental culture among her people. Education is the best preventative against pauperism, crime and immorality. Education not only benefits the individual and the community, but is the best safeguard for the nation. The best voters are those into whose minds the light of knowledge has been poured. If the colored people had been more generally educated so many of them would not have been led astray at the late elections throughout the country by artful politicians. It was to them particularly a matter of the greatest moment to seek for that true freedom which the cultivation of the mind alone bestows. Without this, their political freedom will not avail them in the hour when true manhood is tested. In spite of the calamities through which the negro has passed, statistics prove that the colored population of the South has increased one and one-eighth per cent over the white in the last ten years. There are at present in the United States 5,000,000 of colored people, of whom 1,000,000 are voters. The manner in which both political parties have lately been propitiating them proves their importance. How necessary therefore, that that they should be educated, in order rightly to exercise the power which the ballot gives them. He was glad, he said, to be able to tell them that the negro was everywhere thirsting for knowledge. Time will prove that to the mind there is no favored complexion, whatever there may be to the skin, and from the cheering accounts from the South it would seem that the prophecy of Chief-Justice CHASE is not unlikely to be verified, viz., that the colored people of the South will yet outstrip the white in intelligence. He next referred to the state of the colored schools in the State of New-York and in this City. In the river districts of the State, he was sorry to say, the education of the negro was much neglected, but in other parts it was in a very flourishing condition, and was much assimilated to that of Massachusetts. In New-York City there are, he continued, eighteen negro schools, with an average daily attendance of nearly one thousand. The condition of these schools demands more liberality on the part of the Board of Education, especially in the primary departments, where the teachers are very poorly paid. He then at some length discussed the question of equal school rights for the negro, and contended that so long as separate schools existed the Government was perpetuating an injustice, and that the colored people would never cease to agitate till this last vestige of slavery was removed. He impressed upon them in forcible language the necessity of making the best use of the present educational facilities afforded them. Through their ignorance of reading many of the four thousand negro voters were imposed upon at the last election, and handed in the wrong ballot. They must learn to read the newspapers and understand what is going on around them. He concluded by deprecating the late attempt to remove the Bible from the public schools, and said that the friends of God's word might always trust to the support of one million colored votes, should the Bible in the schools ever be made a political question.

MEETINGS.

City Evangelization—Addresses of Rev. Dr. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Hall and Others.

A public meeting in behalf of City evangelization was held last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street. A large audience was present, and manifested their interest by the most earnest attention, although the services were prolonged until a late hour. The exercises were opened by the pastor, Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., who read the eleventh chapter of Matthew. Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, in alluding to the many benevolent organizations in this City, named the Five Points House of Industry and Mission, Children's Aid Society and the Howard Mission as eminent in the good work of Christian and humanitarian duty. Love to humanity in connection with the power of the gospel, was the prevailing motive. These societies, with the City Mission also, gave both temporal relief and spiritual instruction. The City Mission was not intended as a medium for the relief of the poor, but, when it found a case of distress, it did not withhold the hand of relief. The poor have strange notions of religion, but they have a yearning for sympathy. The Society had established lodging-houses, and that was convincing, practical work. Their promise was not to take care of loafers. The Police stations did that. But, as a gentleman in the congregation, who started the idea, said, "there is straw, and hundreds of decent men who are poor and need a lodging only give them a chance, a bed, a meal if they are hungry; it will open and warm their hearts with sympathy." So the Water-street Lodge was opened; last quarter 600 lodgings and 1,100 meals were given; the poor should have the gospel conveyed to them by any honorable and effective method. The Society works among the dangerous and criminal classes, the Islands, and all parts of the City. There are 311 voluntary visitors, 600,000 tracts, 417 Bibles, and 304 testaments; 36,000 volumes were loaned from the circulating libraries; 1,694 persons were gathered into the Sabbath-schools, and 220 in the public schools; 324 in the Bible classes; 12,275 were gathered into churches; 17,053 temperance pledges were made; there is one women's temperance society of 1,500 members; 1,282 preaching services, and 3,274 prayer-meetings—altogether nearly 5,000 meetings, or about 100 per week were held; 109,703 visits were made; 525 persons were converted, and 110 backsliders were reclaimed; 1,275 were gathered into the churches, and 2,271 families were relieved at a cost of about $6,000. There are 42 missionaries and 9 chapels. The income is $50,000 per annum. There is $12,000 needed to close up the work of the year, Dec. 12.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL said that he regretted coming in at such a late hour and missing a part of the evening, but, judging by the solemn and satisfactory facts that he had heard, he was the only loser. He could only add in a few brief sentences, that he had great confidence in the work, because of confidence in the men who were heart and soul engaged in it; and thorough confidence in the Christian zeal, energy and business management of the Superintendent. They were citizens of a great City, and should take pride in its commerce, wealth, enterprise, population &c.; but while justly famed in these respects, there was much to be ashamed of. There was a great deal of crime. While they might make large allowance for what immigration brings, they had a very large proportion of crime, ignorance and practical irreligion. They could not, as Christians, look on this without concern. They were obliged to confess that they had allowed the population to overgrow the Church. Many wealthy persons were approached for aid to charitable cases. They often gave $5 or $10, not knowing if the applicant was worthy, and not being able to personally see. All such applications should be referred to the City Mission, which has the system to worthily bestow such aid. Oftentimes the poor think that the benevolent or Church people are soft-headed, and not shrewd in these things. It is a hard matter to direct the poor to consider their hereafter while great pressure of hunger and nakedness is upon them. The mission extends its aid as an adjunct to the converting power of the gospel. The beneficiary says: "Here is a man who visited me and cared for me when I was sick; he took my hand when I was in despair; he cares for my soul." None of us know what powerful influence a church home has upon us. It consecrates and elevates social feeling. The same should be given to the poor. Great difficulties surround the work. The divergence of classes, the separate languages and gipsy life, but the good seed sown is felt and carried with them wherever they go. We should not only give our money but cordial sympathy and co-operation. If a mass of ignorant and irreligious people grow up near us, is it possible that we can isolate ourselves from it? If boys and girls grow up thus they will become tempters to others, become criminals, and perhaps take a blind and unconscious revenge upon us and become the tempters of our sons and our daughters. The love of Christ must inspire us to do all we can for this great work.

Extended and eloquent remarks were made by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, a collection for the City Mission Fund was made and the meeting adjourned.

Jewish Benevolent Societies—Meeting in Reference to a Consolidation of the Several Organizations.

Representatives from the various Jewish charitable societies of this City met yesterday afternoon, at the Temple Emanuel, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of consolidation, by which the work of the societies might be rendered more uniform and efficient. There were present P. W. Frank, Chairman; J. Hoffman, Secretary; J. D. Isaacs, M. Tucker and L. Lowengood, from the Hebrew Fuel Association; J. Hyman, T. Hoffman, J. Hillier and Joshua Raus, of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum; S. Luxas, Henry S. Allen and S. Soloman.

In order to provide for a better system of distribution to the poor and to prevent frauds, the following report was read by the Chairman of the Committee:

Whereas, The Chairman of the Charity Committee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum has called together the officers of the several Jewish charities, in accordance with a resolution passed at their last general meeting, recommending the "consolidation of the various Jewish charities into one grand organization," and at such meeting, held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, a sub-committee was appointed to report a plan whereby such an organization could be effected, the Committee beg leave to submit the following plan:

1. That each and every Society remain intact as heretofore, making their own collections, electing officers, &c.
2. That all the societies now distributing charity to the poor to pay the amount into the funds of the Charity Committee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in lieu of such distribution.
3. That each Society coming into this arrangement may elect one or more representatives, as may be hereafter determined upon, to represent such Society in the Charity Committee.
4. That this plan be submitted to the President of all the Jewish societies, with the request that it be laid before a meeting of their members at once, and any action taken herein be communicated to Mr. FRANK, Chairman of the Charity Committee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who shall have power to convene this meeting if such answers warrant him in so doing.

After considerable discussion, the original committee was broken up and a new appointed, consisting of Messrs. FRANK, ELLINGER and HOFFMAN, who were empowered to modify, if necessary, the foregoing report, and who were charged with the duty of bringing the matter before the Israelites of the City.

The ladies of New-York will be pleased to learn that this morning Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR will open their handsome store, and that their magnificent assortment of dry-goods is now ready for inspection.—*Mail.*

Ball, Black & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVER-SMITHS,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Offer a very large and choice stock of very fine
THREE-QUARTER PLATE
WALTHAM WATCHES,
in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish, or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—*Advertisement.*

TOOTH-BRUSHES, of best English make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

Genuine Jet Jewelry in new and beautiful designs just received, and at reduced prices. E. MYERS, manager, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

SEMMONS' celebrated Eye-glasses and Spectacles, to strengthen and improve the sight. SEMMONS, optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Get Rid of Your Cold at Once, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a cough, until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles; and then, instead of a simple, easily-cured affection, you will have to deal with consumption. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will promptly cure all coughs and colds, and, by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely Through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. A fresh supply received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

For falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, ringworm, eczema, or any cutaneous disease of the head, apply to Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., who cures those diseases with special prescriptions.

Hotel Annunciator by Electricity.—The best in the world.
ELECTRIC HOUSE ANNUNCIATOR.—Entirely new. See it.
ELECTRIC SAFE.—All the burglars in New-York defied.
BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Ten years' experience and never broken through.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all others in dyspepsia and diseases of the liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

For a Stylish and Elegant Dress Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $7.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding, ball and party cards, monograms, orders of dancing, &c. Established 1840.

Dr. Johnson's Tooth-Powder, as a delightful mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver, has no equal.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., Nov. 25, JANE ADELIA, daughter of the late Charles Clark, aged 22 years.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. Trains leave Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M. and 12 M., returning in the afternoon.

DOUGHERTY.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, of the firm of Braisted & Dougherty, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Dominick-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GOWANS.—Suddenly, at 10:42 A. M., on Sunday, Nov. 27, at his residence, WILLIAM GOWANS, native of Scotland, and for forty years book-seller in New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HICKS.—On board of the ship *Agra*, off Batavia, July 5, of consumption, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MARTINE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Nov. 24, MATILDA, wife of Theodore Martine.

Funeral will take place from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, 28th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be in readiness to meet the 11 A. M. train from New-York via Hudson River Railroad.

SAGEMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 25, FREDERICK W. SAGEMAN, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and the relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. John McCaffil, No. 326 Lexington-av., on Monday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, at North Castle, Westchester County, SARAH A., daughter of the late John Shannon, and wife of Samuel P. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood on Wednesday, 30th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

SNEDEKER.—On Sunday morning, 27th inst., JOHN T., eldest son of Rem D. and Esther Snedeker, aged 14 years, 9 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 491 Dean-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

VAN PELT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 27, STEPHEN CHANDLER, only son of Reuben W. and Emily S. Van Pelt, aged 21 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Pomfret, Conn., for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, at No. 52 Willow-st., Brooklyn, ANNA PAULINE, wife of Ephraim Williams, of Stonington, Conn.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Stonington, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. MIRIAM AND OTHER POEMS.
By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. 1 vol. 16mo. With frontispiece and vignettes. $1 50.

This new volume is conspicuously rich in those characteristic qualities of thought, sentiment and expression, which have won so great popular favor for "Snow Bound," "The Tent on the Beach," and other poems that have made Mr. Whittier's name a cherished household word throughout the country.

II. THE ENGLISH GOVERNESS AT THE SIAMESE COURT:
Being Recollections of Six Years in the Royal Palace at Bangkok. By ANNA HARRIETTE LEONOWENS. With 16 Full-page Illustrations, from Photographs presented to the Author by the King of Siam. 1 vol. Small 8vo. $3.

"This book is a revelation—the lifting of a curtain which has hitherto hidden from our view a peculiar and interesting people. It is not an ordinary traveler's record of facts and impression gathered hap-hazard, and not always verified; it is the matured and carefully-arranged result of observation and experience during the author's six years' residence at the Court of Siam. Her opportunities for studying her subject were the best possible, and her qualifications for the work, as manifested in the work itself, were in no degree inferior. Regarding this volume, both with respect to its readableness and its positive value as a disclosure of the semi-civilization of a strange people, we must pronounce it the most striking book of its kind that has been published in a long time."—*The Literary World.*

III. MY SUMMER IN A GARDEN.
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"These charming little papers of Mr. WARNER'S are sure to prove one of the most popular books of the season, and gain for their author the recognition he deserves as one of the very best writers connected with the American Press. His papers are, in fact, exquisite little fables, in which potatoes and turnips, strawberries and marigolds, are simply the dramatis personæ."—*Springfield Republican.*

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets in West Forty-ninth-street Wigwam THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. F. BRADFORD, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

THE WAR-TRACT.

From Metz to Rouen Through the Occupied Departments—The Railroads Under Prussian Management—The German Post-Office Arrangements—The Captured French Generals at Mayence—Bourbaki's Head-Quarters at Lille.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUEN, France, Monday, Nov. 7, 1870.

There is not wanting much to observe and much to interest the observer in a trip from eastern France, via Strasbourg, down the Rhine to Cologne, and from there through Belgium to Normandy. But just now this is a very complicated tour, and embraces nearly all the phases of military preparations on both sides. For reasons which will become evident in this and succeeding letters, I concluded to come around again to Normandy instead of going on to Versailles, after the German Armies had left Metz. The informations and declarations respecting the conduct of the commander, who has within three months delivered the whole French Army into the hands of the enemy, continue to fill the papers, and the capitulation of Metz finds few apologists.

METZ.

I left the fallen stronghold in a condition of entire tranquillity. The Prussian Post-office was already established, and the railway beginning to operate. Gen. KUMMER has a force of something less than 30,000 men, and very few of these are kept in the town. The sick and wounded in the hospitals are having good care, and the benefit of external supplies is already manifested in a decrease of the death-rate. Typhoid fever is the worst form of disease prevalent. Since leaving there I have seen in the papers the statement that small-pox and dysentery was raging at Metz. I did not hear of any small-pox, and a surgeon expressly told me that there was no dysentery, as distinguished from diarrhea. The latter has been very prevalent. It is even dull at Metz just now, but after a few days there will be a great number of curious visitors, and the use of the railroad will make the station a bustling place. The hotels will be full of strangers and Prussian officers, and often the inhabitants will have to lodge divisions of passing troops. The fortifications will be put in order, and the garrison have work enough on hand; but the vast defenses are not in use at present, and Metz will be like Nancy—simply a military station on the new base of the German Armies. But for Thionville and Verdun, operations would be quite free in all directions from Metz. The rail from Metz to Verdun is not finished—a great neglect in the French military preparations, to which I called attention at the time of the battles in August. However, by a march of about thirty miles from Metz, or ten miles beyond Verdun, the finished portion of the road is reached, and is an additional route toward Paris, via Rheims or Chalons. I shall be surprised if Thionville is not taken by Gen. MANTEUFFEL, who seems to have received the command of the First Army, formerly STEINMETZ'S, and directions to move northward.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

I don't know whether I have mentioned heretofore that the railway lines in France, from Nancy to the frontier and toward Metz, are under the management of a Company to whom they have been delegated, by lease I suppose. The old employes of the French management who wish to retain their positions will be paid their salaries as though they had been constantly employed. This is stated in a printed notice in French and German, posted up at all the stations. In the same notice all employes are directed to report to and receive from the newly-authorized Societé only. In all printed announcements, such as handbills and posters, throughout Alsace, and to a certain extent in Lorraine, both languages are given. I saw the working of the new system for the protection of railway trains. Some time ago an order was issued to the effect that some prominent citizens would be required to accompany every locomotive starting from a place within territory of France, as such a measure was rendered necessary by the attempts to throw the trains off the track. So now, before each train moves from its starting point, a respectable gentleman or two is seen to mount beside the engineer. The persons called upon are always some well-known and popular citizen—often the Judge, the Ex-Maire, or some other dignitary. They receive notice to report to the *Elappen Commando* at the railway station at such and such a time, and an intimation of force in case of refusal is appended at the foot of the form. It is not an agreeable service; but, fortunately, the men who are obliged to perform it are of a class to make the best of it, and yield to the rigorous necessity without showing ill will. Great pains are taken too by the Prussian officials to make the people understand that the railway is a great blessing to them, and that they ought to protect and defend it in every possible way. Because it is said, the German armies in France must live; we are disposed to bring plenty of food from Germany, but if you molest the railroads, it forces us in the same degree to make requisitions. And for this or some other cause, the railway line used by a hostile and invading army, through the very centre of France is almost entirely unmolested. The most wonderful thing in the whole history of the war, it seems to me, is this complete occupation of such immense railways.

STRASBOURG.

We came by Strasbourg, simply because the train which leaves Nancy at 3¾ P. M., instead of sleeping that night at Wendenheim, as the time-tables have it, ran into Strasbourg for the night. Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. FORSYTH were at the Hotel de Paris, and countless Americans' names appeared on the register, among the visitors to the half-destroyed city. Here, too, I saw a Russian gentleman, who came out of Paris on Thursday preceding, (27th,) with about eighty Americans. Most of the party had preferred to try getting through the French lines again outside, and so took the shorter route to Rouen, from Versailles. This gentleman himself came around in three days' drive to Nanteuil, where he took the Nancy Railway line. He sold his horse at Nanteuil for 100 francs, having paid 200 for it in Paris. It appears that the eighteen Russians who came out are indebted entirely to Mr. WASHBURNE for their escape. The Paris authorities refused to send out a parlementary for so small a number, and the United States Minister gave them an opportunity of joining their application with that of the Americans, a privilege for which my informant declared they felt very grateful.

QUARANTINE.

As we had our choice of routes, we took the Baden side from Strasbourg in the morning. To prevent infection, (of no disease in particular,) the Baden Government has established some long passages on their side of the bridge, through which all comers are obliged to pass with their coats, blankets, &c. These passages are rendered suffocating with chlorine and something else, and thus Baden keeps off the bad odors from France. Somebody seriously suggested that it was on account of the rinderpest; but as animals pass freely, and it is only the *genus homo* who are purified, I cannot suppose this party was well informed.

SCENES AT MAYENCE.

At Mayence I saw a scene such as was never witnessed before, and will not be likely to occur again. When we arrived the station was already full of French officers and soldiers. We had to wait till nearly midnight for the train to Cologne, and meantime other trains arrived with prisoners from Metz. Meantime I had found an acquaintance among the French officers, and so was informed of the names of many and the rank and quality of all the officers there. There were more than twenty Generals, and of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors of the staff, of the line, and of the Guard, more than a hundred. The soldiers of the Guard were there, the heroes of the Crimea and of Solferino. The officers, with soldierly hearts, preferring to share the lot of their men, had traveled in the same trains with them. For, I am very sure, much better accommodation would have been furnished to these high officers had they wished for it. They wore their splendid uniforms, and these were the same men we have seen so proud, so handsome, in other days; yet they were glorious here; there was something noble in the way they bore themselves, under the terrible circumstances which they feel to be disgrace. Something of despair, too, in many faces, as of a rich man ruined. The General who had had thousands at his bidding now seemed unwilling to let his soldiers serve him. And in more than one case did I see a General carrying and helping carry his own baggage to and from the cars.

BOURBAKI'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

I stopped in Lille, and visited Gen. BOURBAKI's head-quarters. Officers who have evaded being either prisoners or paroled, were continually arriving from Metz. During the half hour that I was at head-quarters, I think twenty must have reported. Many were in blouses, having taken the disguise of peasants as the most convenient for their escape through the country. All were informed by Gen. BOURBAKI that they were free to go where they chose. He was forming an army and would be glad to receive them, but if they preferred to go to Tours to join the Army of the Loire, or elsewhere, they were at liberty to do so. They frequently expressed a fear that they would at Lille be "blocked up again directly, and they should not like that so soon after Metz." These escaped officers receive a payment on account of their salaries, and they receive also passage by rail to such point as they declare they wish to go. Only, that this free passage does not seem to be entire, as it is in Germany, for I noticed that with the pass of the Intendant, they had to procure also a supplement at the railway station, for which they paid something.

BALLOON FOR PARIS.

At 11½ this forenoon, the TISSANDIER brothers started from here on their first attempt to enter Paris by balloon. For eight days they have been watching by day and by night the currents of the air. Last evening there was a favorable current, as indicated by the little toy balloons sent up. They thought to start in the night, but it was nearly noon when they cut loose. They carry the mail from the Post-office, and any number of letters besides. They demanded no extravagant terms to receive letters. In fact, I have not heard of their receiving more than the gratitude of the anxious writer, who hoped to get a letter to dear ones in the besieged capital. What a world of hope and fear and wonder that beautiful monster seemed to be as she rose into the clouds and took the direction of Paris. When she finally disappeared from view, she was only a few degrees too far to the east. They seemed to have come low down searching for a current to suit them. The clouds were very dark, and at 12:20 we could see them no longer. They may be in Paris now, or at least have dropped the letters there. Who knows. M. TISSANDIER said that he should descend in Paris if possible, but should pretty certainly get the letters there.

NICKWAKET.

Operation of the Fifteenth Amendment in Ohio—Sentence of a White Man for Interfering with Colored Voters—Charge of Judge Leavitt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 24.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge LEAVITT and a jury, two men, named LEWIS and HENRY CANTER, were placed on trial, charged with having violated the provisions of the act passed May 31, 1870, "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union," by hindering and intimidating persons entitled to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment. The case is interesting from the fact that it is the first alleged violation of the act which has been investigated in any Court of the United States. The indictment contained two counts, setting out that the offense had been committed at the October election in Lawrence County, Ohio, the aggrieved colored individuals being JACOB STEWARD and JUPITER WILKINSON. The testimony of the three or four witnesses for the Government elicited the fact that the prisoner, LEWIS CANTER, (father of HENRY CANTER,) had been exceedingly violent in his demonstrations, informing Messrs. STEWARD and WILKINSON that if they attempted to vote there would be a revolution; that he would die rather than permit it. He also stated that he would cut the heart out of any person who attempted to support or protect them. They thereupon retired, and did not again present themselves at the polls. The defense offered no testimony. Their attorney claimed that the evidence was insufficient to support the charge, and that the identity of the prisoners had not been established.

It did not appear from the evidence that the younger CANTER had been in any way implicated, and the jury were instructed to return a verdict of not guilty as to him.

After the arguments of counsel, the Court instructed the jury as follows;

JUDGE LEAVITT'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This case is one involving a principal of considerable importance and general interest. Concerning the law, there seems to be very little room for doubt or controversy. It is a very recent enactment of Congress, growing out of the adoption as a part of the Constitution of the United States of what is known as the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and which is now a part of the Constitution, the general tenor and object of which is to guarantee to all persons born in the United States, without reference to race, or color, or education, or previous condition, the exercise of the right of suffrage. You are all aware that, under the provisions of the Constitution, the act of May, 1870, upon which this indictment is framed, was passed, the object being to enforce the general provision of the amendment referred to. Among other matters, beyond all question, it was the object of the amendment that the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored population of our country. It was one of the main purposes of the act of 1870 to protect them in the exercise of this right, which, under the Constitution, is a part of the indisputable and undoubted rights of the colored population of the United States.

The only possible question that can arise is whether the facts which are in proof before you amount to intimidation or threats. There is no pretense that there was any actual violence. If the proof is sufficient to show that, under the fear of consequences, they were intimidated so far they did not persist in enforcing their right to vote; if, in other words, what passed prevented them from attempting to exercise the right of voting, the case will undoubtedly be brought within the operation of the law. It is not necessary that actual violence should have been used; if, by the use of threats, or other means amounting to intimidation, they were defeated in their purpose of voting, I suppose the offense contemplated by the statute is clearly made out.

The Court has been requested by the counsel for the prisoner to charge the jury that if they should find that the two colored men were not actually intimidated and put in danger of personal violence, and that there still existed an opportunity for them to vote, notwithstanding the conduct charged against the defendant, they must find a verdict of not guilty. I cannot recognize the correctness of this view of the law. It did not comprehend that the party prevented from voting should be in such actual danger of personal violence as to intimidate them from the exercise of his right. If he was threatened, if language was used to him that induced an apprehension that there might be difficulty or violence if he attempted to exercise his right, I think that would bring the case within the operation of the law. Now it has been said that this colored people undoubtedly evinced a peaceable and submissive disposition. It was possible for them to have urged persistently and even with violence their right to vote. They did not think it proper to do so. I think their course was a wise one. If they had reason to apprehend violence it was very judicious and wise and proper for them to retire. Yet the question remains whether what did pass within their hearing, within their knowledge, actually so far intimidated them as to prevent them from exercising the right to vote. If it did so, it was within the spirit and design of the law, for that was that there should be no hindrance, in any form, in any way, no intimidation, no threats, no efforts made to thwart or prevent any citizen in the exercise of the great principles of the right of suffrage.

The jury then retired, and after a brief deliberation, returned with the following verdict: "We, the jury in issue, jointly find LEWIS CANTER guilty in manner and form as charged, and as to HENRY CANTER, we find him not guilty. We respectfully ask your Honor to be merciful to the said LEWIS CANTER." The prisoner, through his counsel, intimated a desire that sentence be passed immediately. The Court said that as it appeared the defendant was a poor man, and not in circumstances to respond, the fine of $500 fixed by law would not be imposed. The sentence of the Court would be that the prisoner be confined in the County Jail of Lawrence County for one month, the shortest term allowed by the law.

The Fair-Crittenden Tragedy—Result of the Coroner's Inquest.

From the Alta California, Nov. 11.

Last evening Coroner LEITERMAN resumed the inquest in the Crittenden case, and examined one witness:

WILLIAM BRYSON, sworn—Am clerk of the steamer *El Capitan*; I know nothing of the shooting which occurred on the steamer coming from Oakland, Thursday evening, Nov. 3; heard a noise of passengers shuffling their feet on the upper deck; did not hear the report of a pistol; went up to see what it was about, and saw Mr. CRITTENDEN lying on the deck in an apparently insensible condition; I had been there but a few minutes when [illegible] said a woman [illegible] [illegible] father; [illegible] I done it, and repeated it; she seemed to be in her right mind, but slightly excited; the young man who came to me was FRANK [illegible].

This concluded the testimony, and after a few minutes' deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, A. P. CRITTENDEN, was a native of Kentucky, aged fifty-four years, and that he came to his death from a gun-shot wound, which shot was fired from a pistol in the hands of LAURA D. FAIR, on or about Nov. 3, 1870, on the steamer *El Capitan* while going from the Oakland Ferry to San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market continues to show the effect of the depression occasioned by the adverse results of the sales for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 19, and during the week that has passed but little public business has been transacted. The Thanksgiving holiday has also had a tendency to detract attention, and with these influences combined, a review of the week's business can contain but little of interest. The only sales made at the Exchange during the week were effected on Monday and Tuesday by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and JAMES M. MILLER respectively, and amounted in the aggregate to but $36,600—an exceedingly small average. City property was disposed of in each instance, and the sales were all legal ones. A better feeling, however, would seem to exist in reference to private transactions, and brokers generally report considerable activity in this branch of the business. The private sales to which attention has been called in this column at various times during the past week, and the reports in detail of the transactions made, give evidence of this fact. A glance at the transfer record for the week, given below, also indicates that the market is strong in this particular. The report, it will be remembered, is only for five days, no transfers being rendered on Thanksgiving Day.

In Brooklyn real estate great interest continues to be manifested, and the sale made by J. COLE, at the Exchange in that city, on Tuesday last, was well attended. The bidding was not, perhaps, as spirited as heretofore, but property of various classes was disposed of to the amount of over $60,000. Large dealers in real estate are of the opinion that there is a larger margin for profit, in connection with an investment in Brooklyn lots, than in this City, from the fact that they are not held at so high a figure as those in New-York, while the rapid increase in population, and improvements in progress in and around Prospect Park, and in other sections of the Long Island city, cannot fail to increase the demand for eligible locations, and thus correspondingly enhance the value of the property. This estimate is probably a just one, for ten years ago it would have been a difficult task to find any one who would have predicted the enormous rise in values which the construction of our own Central Park has occasioned in the property surrounding it.

For the week ending Friday, Nov. 18, the figures in the totals of the transfer table were as follows: No. of transfers, New-York, 92; value of property, $2,440,150; No. of transfers, Brooklyn, 169; value of property, $1,101,060. For the past week ending Friday, Nov. 25, the following is the record:

	No. of transfers. New-York.	Value.	No. of transfers. Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Nov. 19	17	$328,075	13	$110,866
Monday, Nov. 21	22	399,324	19	152,250
Tuesday, Nov. 22	26	426,550	29	161,873
Wednesday, Nov. 23	12	131,600	25	94,140
Thursday, Nov. 24 (Thanksgiving.)				
Friday, Nov. 25	17	268,900	37	344,457
Totals	94	$1,554,459	123	$863,586

For the present week a large amount of City real estate is advertised to be sold, and many of the proposed transactions are of interest, embracing as they do a desirable class of both improved and unimproved property. The following are the announcements thus far made:

Today, at the Exchange, JAS. A. LEVY will offer a number of valuable houses and lots, situated on Thirty-first, Fortieth, Fiftieth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, respectively, all on the west side of the City. Also, very valuable lots on Fifty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, and lots on Sixth-avenue, on the corner of Fifty-sixth-street. The location of the greater part of this property is very fine, and the parcels offered should attract the attention of investors.

To-morrow, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will dispose of seven houses and lots located on Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Each house is of brick, two stories in height, with French roof, and well built. The lots are each 20x100. The same firm will also sell a lot on the south side of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, in this City. Sales will also be made by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

On Wednesday, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. hold several large and important sales at the Exchange. The first is a Supreme Court sale in partition, and comprises desirable lots on Fifty-seventh, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-seventh streets, near Central Park, Seventh-avenue, corner of Fifty-first-street and lots on Broadway, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near the Boulevard; also improved property on Washington-street, Horatio-street, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Lexington-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.

The above sale is peremptory, and the property offered valuable. The remaining sales to be made by the same firm on the same day embrace the plot of ground on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, 100.8x125, (four lots on the avenue and one on the street in the rear,) a large four-story store and lot No. 23 Walker-street, near Church-street; and also the premises known as Nos. 452 and 454 Washington-street. These proposed transactions, as will be noticed, cover a large amount of property, and as most of it will certainly be sold, the attendance will undoubtedly be large.

On Wednesday, also, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer nineteen lots, located at Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at Spuyten Duyvel Creek and adjoining the Dyckman estate. From the success attending the recent sales of this estate, these lots should be readily disposed of.

On the same day, at a legal sale, BLACKWELL & MARKS will sell, at the Exchange, a farm of 170 acres, known as the Garrison Iron Mine, formerly the property of LORENZO A. EASTON, and distance from Garrison Landing about three miles. Upon the farm is a good residence, with out-buildings, &c. This is the first sale held at the Exchange by this new real estate firm—the successors of MALLORY & BLACKWELL. The above are all the sales thus far announced, although several other sales are bulletined by other brokers, and several Supreme Court sales will also take place.

Particular attention is called to the various pieces of property offered at private sale by different real estate firms, notices in regard to which appear from day to day in our advertising columns. Persons seeking to make investments in City property or elsewhere will find it to their interest to consult this list before looking elsewhere.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street, on Saturday made an announcement, which, from its importance, is here reproduced. Mr. JOSEPH A. LEVY, on taking possession of a new auction stand at the Exchange last week, also publicly announced that he should conduct his business in a similar manner. The step is one in the right direction, and if carried out will have its effect in restoring general confidence in the market, and productive of the best results. A large proportion of the auctioneers at the Exchange have already adopted the system. The following is the card:

The undersigned will give their attention to sales of stocks and real estate. No sales that are to be under-bid will be received. When property is limited, the auctioneer (to whom the amount of limit must be previously given) will so state at the time of sale, but without naming the limit. Only actual bids will be received or made, the auctioneers reserving the right to withdraw property unless it brings the amount of limit. The prevalence of a custom of offering property at auction and underbidding it to a high figure, thus misleading purchasers and giving the public a false impression of the value, have decided us to adopt the above methods, believing it will prove advantageous to buyers and sellers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street.

Private sales of City property are reported to have been recently effected as follows, at the prices annexed. By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street:

Four lots on the south-west corner of Morning Star, Park-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and six lots on rear fronting on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, for $43,000; also, one lot on Fifth-avenue, fronting Central Park, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, for $2,500.

By PAGE & MCCAFFERTY, No. 654 Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street:

Plot of lots, with builder's loan, on 88th-st., near 3d-av.	$75,000
53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop	35,000
Lexington-av. and 58th-st., s.e. corner, four-story brown-stone	34,000
53d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four-story brown-stone	40,000
51st-st., near Madison-av., four-story brown-stone	40,000
51st-st., near 3d-av., three-story brick	18,000
53d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., cottage	9,400
14[illegible]d-st., near 8th-av., house and lot	8,400
147th-st., four lots near 8th-av.	3,400

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Division-st., n. s., 112 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24x85x27x74.11	$9,000
Thompson-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Amity-st., 19x47.10	7,000
[illegible]	10,500
[illegible]	18,000
[illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	22,000
[illegible]	105,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	12,500
[illegible]	2,100
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
1st-av., e. s., [illegible] ft. n. of 11[illegible]th-st., [illegible]	900
5th-av., [illegible]	21,000
4th-av., [illegible] ft. n. of 1[illegible]th-st., 25x110	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette-place, w. s., 210 ft. w. of Classon-av.	10,000
Macon-st. and Tompkins-av., n. e. corner	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tompkins-place, e. s., 207 ft. s. of Degraw-st.	10,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Portland-av.	10,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 251 ft. e. of Chestnut-st.	[illegible]
Schenck-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Broadway	2,700
Tompkins-av. and Halsey-st., n. w. corner	[illegible]
Wythe-av., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Clymer-st.	7,200
4th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 16th-st.	[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

11th-av., e. s., 120 ft. s. of 1st-st., 105x115	$6,000
White Plains road to Tuckahoe station road, adjoining Jefferson-place, s. s., 50x100	350

Greenburg.

Irvington-av. and 4th-st., n. e. corner, 147x700. Irvington-av. and 4th-st., s. e. corner, 132x200. Irvington-av. and 5d-st., s. w. corner, 105x400.	$9,000
White Plains road, s. s., 250 ft. w. of Meadow-st., 25x100	400
White Plains road, s. s., 300 ft. w. of Meadow-st., 25x100	400

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lots Nos. 27 and 28, block No. 17, Mangin's map, 50x100	$60,000
Lot No. 19, block No. 1, Reservoir map 125x100	650

Bayonne.

Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, block No. 4, Bramhall's map, 112x100	$10,000

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 4, Gould's map, 50x100	$565

Harrison.

Adjoining Hatter's property, s. s., 20 acres	$10,000

Union.

Lot No. 411, block 47, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	$600

Newark.

Newark, McPherson and Greene sts. n. w. corner, 40x142	$11,000
Newark, Tyler-st., n. s., 176 ft. from Sumner-av., 50x114	1,600
Newark, Columbia-st., w. s., 91 ft. s. of Greene-st., 40x150	3,500
Woodside, J. Moore to H. Hindricks, 2 275-1,000 acres	1,555
South Orange, Gose and Douglass sts., n. corner, 100x122	1,000
Bloomfield, Latimer to Hall, 5 33-100 acres	12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED first-class dwelling, in perfect order, between 5th and 6th avs. N. B.—This property will be improved in value by the extension of 5th-av.; price reasonable; terms easy; possession; 9th-st.; neighborhood good; lot full depth.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON, 57TH-ST., 100 FEET WIDE, PAVED.—Medium size, modern desirable dwelling for sale reasonably. Terms easy. Possession. Dwelling is high-stoop brown-stone.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FRONTING AND OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.—Fine building site, north-west corner 90th-st.; four full lots for sale, to prompt buyer, on easy terms, (lowest,) at $51,750; fine present and grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LARGE DOUBLE EXTRA ROOMY mansion, with all modern improvements and eight full lots, near Broadway and Central Park, on 60th-st., for sale reasonably; possession; location unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HIGH-STOOP FRESCOED BROWN-stone medium-sized elegant dwelling on 23d-st., near Booth's Theatre, and between the Grand Opera-house and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for sale low or to let. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MODERN, MEDIUM-size, frescoed, well-located four-story English basement brown-stone dwelling in 39th-st., near 5th-av., $32,500; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE valuable business lot No. 32 Franklin-st., and the four-story store No. 432 Hudson-st. Apply only to executor's agents.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE, VERY REASONABLY, in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x98.9, $38,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story, first-class brown-stone high-basement house, 25x60x100, situate on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PLOTS AND SINGLE lots in the immediate vicinity of the projected Crystal Palace for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY-FOUR TRAINS daily, (each way,) forty-five minutes from Liberty-st., for sale on easy terms, a handsome twelve-room house, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, eligible location; lot of nearly one acre; well improved; a comfortable and elegant suburban residence; worth $15,000; will rent low till April. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—TO MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES and other light goods, suitable buildings for the business, with steam-boiler in same, within fifty miles of New-York; trains thirteen times a day; propeller and steamer every day; rent reasonable; facilities capital. Apply to A. MELHADO, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, New-York.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE splendid double marble store and basement Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH A. LEVY,
No. 1 Pine-st.,
AUCTIONEER, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER.

Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, &c.
Sales of furniture at owners' residences.
Private sales of houses, lots, leases, farms, &c., &c.
Houses, lots and stores rented, and rents collected.
Titles searched, and mortgages extended and negotiated.
Fire, life, marine and accidental insurances effected in the best companies at the lowest rates.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer,
Will offer at public auction,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
MONDAY, Nov. 28,
At 12 o'clock noon,
The following-described valuable property:

No. 229 WEST FIFTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 19.2 by about 50; lot 100.5; mortgage, $10,500.

No. 344 WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 20 by about 45; lot 98.9; mortgage, $10,000.

No. 120 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20 by about 54; lot 119; mortgage, $16,000.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET (south side.)—Three lots, 25x100 feet each, beginning 150 feet east of 5th-av.; mortgage, $42,000.

SIXTH-AVENUE (southwest corner 56th-st.)—Four lots; size, 100.5x100; mortgage, $60,000.

No. 345 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—To close an estate, the first-class three-story and basement brick dwelling-house; size, 16.8x45x98.9; mortgage, $6,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET (near 7th-av. Boulevard.)—Three-story and basement, high-stoop brick dwelling; 25x45x100; mortgage, $8,000.

For maps, permits, and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lots of land, together with the two-story and attic brick buildings thereon, situate on the south-westerly corner of Washington and Watts sts., and known as Nos. 452 and 454 Washington-st.; No. 452 being 22 feet 10¼ inches in width by 85 feet 3 inches in depth. No. 454 is 22 feet 5½ inches in width by 85 feet 3 inches in depth.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.

WYCKOFF-STREET—Nos. 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, south side, between 4th and 5th avs., two-story high, basement, sub-cellar, brick, French-roof dwelling-houses, conveniently arranged; lots 20x100 each; terms favorable.

YORKVILLE LOT.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—One lot south side, between 2d and 3d avs.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Clarisset, at 12 o'clock Jan. 5, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 75 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
Office, No. 11 Pine-st.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety.)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 79TH AND 78TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 79th and 78th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up to [illegible].

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage FOR FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL & MARKS, SUCCESSORS to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, will sell at the Hotel, at Clarksville, Rockland County, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 M., by order of James H. and Charles E. Brady, executors:

About 15¼ acres of land belonging to the estate of Archibald C. Brady, deceased, desirably located in the town of Clarkstown, Rockland County, on the main road from Nyack to New City Court-house, and eligible for building lots.

Further particulars at the office of J. R. MALLARY, Broadway and Main-st., Nyack, and BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS on 57TH, 66TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK; 7TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.; NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY and 130TH-ST., (near the BOULEVARD;) also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV.; WEST 10TH-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-east corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 446 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 125, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 166 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The four stables and lots Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 23d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AND 91ST-ST. AND ON WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK.—Four lots situate on the south-easterly corner of 5th-av. and 91st-st., being together 100 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 91st-st., adjoining the last-mentioned lot in the rear, 25 by 100 feet 8 inches.

WALKER-STREET.—The first-class four-story Nova Scotia-stone-front store and lot situate on the southerly side of Walker-st., west of and near Church-st., known as No. 23. The building covers nearly the entire lot. Lot 25 by 105 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—UNDER THE DIrection of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee:
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Nineteen lots adjoining the Dyckman estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $12,660 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,781 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

90 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 21 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 9[illegible] and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s, 20 YEARS TO RUN,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities of the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed,
JOHN DUFF, }
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEEKER-ST.,
Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded three times in a year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in this Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Dec. 1 will bear interest from that day.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on
MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, } JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, } G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,088,452 63; surplus, $154,551 68.

EXTRA INTEREST OF ONE MONTH will be allowed by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Dec. 1. Regular interest, six per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ERIE, Penn., Nov. 25, 1870.

The transfer-books of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be closed at the close of business on the 1st of December, and reopened on the morning of the 13th of December next.

Quarterly Dividend will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 10th of December. WM. BREWSTER, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
THIS DAY,
MONDAY, Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Catalogues furnished on application to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.
Next regular auction sale, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1870.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Sales-room, No. 321 Broadway.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STATUARY, ALABASTER AND PARIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES, SUPERB FLORENTINE AND ETRUSCAN VASES, TAZZAS, &c., ELEGANT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, ARTISTIC BRONZES, ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

With many other choice and beautiful goods, SUITABLE FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS, will be sold at auction by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, ON TUESDAY, Nov. 29, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening, at MATHEWS' AUCTION-ROOMS, NO. 321 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING.
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING UNTIL SALE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROR, CARPETS, IRON SAFE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at
No. 1,272 BROADWAY,
near 33d-st., a full and complete assortment of first-class rose-wood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, mattresses, blankets, sheets, quilts, fine Brussels carpets, &c.

JNO. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, AT 10½ A. M., AT No. 142 Court, between State and Atlantic, Brooklyn—Balance of the stock of excellent new furniture of the best manufacture without reserve to close the business; also, seventy yards rich velvet carpet.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAY
AT OUR NEW STORE.
BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.,
MONDAY, NOV. 28.
LORD & TAYLOR.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer several new and unusually attractive PRIVATE DESIGNS in
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Just received, which will be added to our stock on MONDAY NEXT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a full line of
PLAIN AND DAMASK SATINS,
TAPESTRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRIES,
SATIN DES INDE, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer during the SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES OF
RICH DARK
CLOTH-COLORED
SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR SUITS AND DRESSES.
WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL MONDAY MORNING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WINTER
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCKS ON MONDAY NEXT, IN
CHEAP, MEDIUM
AND EXTRA RICH
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
LYONS
MANUFACTURE,
UNSURPASSED IN
QUALITY, VARIETY
AND
CHEAPNESS,
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LARGE STOCK
TABLE-CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.
REDUCED PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
will amply repay inspection.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.
JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPLENDID STOCK
BROCATELS,
TERRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED
FRENCH CRETONNES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
VERY LOW.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 21 years, 15 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 11 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLISS.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed, bankrupts' books examined and estates wound up. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Samaria, Thurs., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., Dec. 3	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Acadia	Wed., Dec. 28
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE........DAURE....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Dec. 2, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 4, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 3, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE............Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Yard, will be paid by such Purchasing Paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, aproved Mparch 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn of from 3,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.)

I, (or we,) of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy-yard at ——— ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz:

.... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot.......... $..........
.... cubic ft., curved timber, at $—— per foot..........
.... cubic ft. timber, at $—— per ft.,..........
.... Total quantity. Total value..........

(The total value to be likewise written in full.)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, I *(or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Pay-master of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———. [Signature,] A. B. C. D.

Witness: ———

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or by the Pay-master of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———. [Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness: ———

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 22 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NOV. [illegible], 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
25 bolts light cotton ravens, 3 oz. per yard; 25 do. 12 oz. per yard.

BUREAU ORDNANCE.
1,000 feet (Board measure) 3 in. baywood.
500 feet (Board measure) 2½ in. baywood.
500 feet (Board measure) 1½ in. baywood.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
5,000 pounds dried [illegible], 5,000 spoons, 25,000 pounds rice, 5,000 pounds coffee, 5,000 apples, 2,000 pounds sugar, 10,000 pounds [illegible], 10 feet hickory poles, 50 bundles coopers' flags, 1 barrel chalk, 2,000 2-pound rivets, 3,000 4-pound rivets, 5 gallons turpentine, 12 camel's hair marking brushes, [illegible] 1 dozen corn brooms, 1 gauger's [illegible], 3,000 butter plugs, [illegible] marking iron, 25 barrels charcoal, 600 coffee cans, 50 pounds, 1,000 coffee cans, 25 pounds, 2,000 yards enameled cloth, 4,000 yards burlaps, 500 pounds baling cord, 12 stencil brushes, 12 sail-makers' palms, 12 knives for presses—naval standard and as per samples.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. G. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR SMART, competent Protestant cooks; will assist in washing and ironing; also, six smart nurses and seamstresses and ten competent chamber-maids, waitresses and laundresses, two English and Scotch first-class cooks; also, two Scotch laundresses and a number of smart girls for general house-work, with good references, for City and country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; City or country; she is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up fine muslins in the best manner; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and an excellent seamstress; cuts and fits, operates on machine, makes dresses, &c.; has the very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 East 41st-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of French, professed, Protestant and other cooks, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses and nurses; also, young girls for housework, nurses, waitresses, those lately landed, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL with good City references, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do nursing and plain sewing. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is an excellent baker; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended Protestant woman, City or country; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as first-class laundress or as chamber-maid and to wash and iron; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; can flute and do up fine work in the neatest manner; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 588 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; good reference. Call at No. 168 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good references. Call at or address No. 235 East 29th-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO GO AS TRAVELING companion or as housekeeper in a widower's family or an aged couple; willing to make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF RELIABLE help of any description, cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waiters, &c., may apply or send their orders at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found a large number of first-class servants, whose characters are thoroughly investigated; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., (established 22 years,) can be found first-class servants of all nations, male and female.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French and Irish help constantly on hand at No. 186 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing; gets up fineries in superior style; excellent reference. Call at or address No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 13, fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would like to have her daughter, aged fifteen, in same family to take care of children; both have excellent references. Call for three days at No. 347 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. NEUMAN has removed her laundry from No. 206 to No. 288 8th-av.; she is capable of supplying several more families with fine washing, ironing and fluting.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man, by a steady and industrious man of long experience in the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a first-class, careful City driver, obliging, and of strictly temperate habits; the best of reference from last employer; wages moderate. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober, steady man, long experienced in the care and treatment of horses; good groom; steady driver; nineteen months' City reference from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best reference from last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from his employers. Can be seen at, or address his last employer, Mr. T. J. Coe, proprietor Spingler House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, single man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; can milk; willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; satisfactory reference from present employer. Call or address, J. C. S., No. 33 University-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class young married man; careful, stylish driver; 4½ years reference from last employer, who can be consulted. Call or address T. C., No. 13 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; good references as to character, &c. Address S. B., Nos. 694 and 696 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City reference. Call on or address C. B., No. 1,232 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address LOTHIAN, No. 8 West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, also the treatment of all diseases; can drive two, four or six in hand to any part of this City; can show the best reference as to the above, also as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address for one week W. W., in care of Mr. Koltson, No. 192 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, as stableman or as driver; can bring three years' good City references. Address H. B., No. 129 West 19th-st., sadler store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 162 West 26th-st., Room No. 2.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A [illegible] Address with name, J. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 20th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. [illegible] lower Post-office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 30 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 132 West 38th-st., near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing at No. 32 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 45 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, in a strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; unexceptionable references. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR accommodations can obtain an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with first-class board at No. 122 Madison-av.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, A beautifully furnished second floor, with or without board; private table if desired.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASANT, well-furnished room, with board for two persons, at $14 per week.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL private French family for a gentleman and his daughter, below 15th-st. Address HOBOKEN, Box No. 132 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—BETWEEN WEST 45TH AND 55th sts., 8th-av., for a professional gentleman, wife and two children, board and apartments. Address PET, Box No. 5,034 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT MUSICIAN, desires board in a private family in exchange, or partly, for music and German lessons; best of references given. Address F. P., Box 117 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 927 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three (conditioned). Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 101 West 30th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 33 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, and is qualified to teach the English branches, the languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES TO EARN SOMEthing by teaching children, a few hours in the day, at their home. Address M. A. H., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR DECEMBER.

OLD AND NEW.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS: Old and New. Wanted, a statesman—J. F. CLARKE. Athens and Her Enemies—WM. EVERETT. Tarry at Home Travel. The Holy Gospels—C. A. ST. BEUVE. The Improvisatore and the Healer—FRED. W. LORING. The Last Week—A. A. WOODHULL. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." Sparrows—Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY. Ah Ying—JULIUS A. PALMER, Jr. Pink and White Tyranny, (Chaps. XI., XII.)—Mrs. H. B. STOWE. December—WILLIAM MORRIS. Natural and Revealed Religion—H. W. BELLOWS. Vintage—H. H. The Dying Gladiator—THEODORE LYMAN. Forms—Mrs. EMILY ELLSWORTH FORD. THE EXAMINER. RECORD OF PROGRESS.

A GREAT OFFER.

New subscribers for 1871 will receive FREE the last three numbers of 1870; and also the beautiful extra number for Christmas,

"THE CHRISTMAS LOCKET,"

A CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF "OLD AND NEW," published early in December, as the connecting link between the Old and New Years.

For sale by all News-dealers.

TERMS: Yearly subscription, $4; single numbers, 35 cents; Specimen number, with Club Rates, mailed on receipt of 35 cents.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 22 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible] up to [illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 635 6th-av., between [illegible].

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART WINDOW-SHADE painter; one thoroughly understanding the business can have steady work. Address H. N. WENTWORTH, No. 109 Court-st., Boston, Mass., stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLORED girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 8 P. M.

(NOTE.—Mlle. Rosa's Manager begs to state that in consequence of other pressing arrangements by the Committee of the Foundling Fair, rendering their co-operation at present impossible, this initiatory Concert is for Mlle. Rosa alone, and she will sing for the charity hereafter.)

GRAND CONCERT
by
ROSA D'ERINA,
THE IRISH PRIMA DONNA,
assisted by
SIGNOR RONCONI,
SIGNOR FILIPPI,
Mlle. FERNANDE TEDESCO.
Messrs. HOFFMAN and Signor MORA...Conductors.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Grand Duo (two pianos)—"Don Giovanni"..........Thalberg
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN and Signor A. L. MORA.
Romanza—"Martha"..........Flotow
Signor F. FILIPPI.
Irish Melody—"Rich and Rare"..........Moore
ROSA D'ERINA.
Solo Violin—Second Concerto..........De Beriot
Miss FERNANDE TEDESCO.
Grand Scena—Robert toi que j'aime (Robert le Diable) Meyerbeer
ROSA D'ERINA.
Cavatina Figaro—(Barbiere di Seviglia)..........Rossini
Signor RONCONI.
French Barcarolle—"Ou Voulez Vous aller"..........Gounod
Spanish Hunting Song—"La Calasera"..........Yradier
ROSA D'ERINA.

PART II.

Solo Piano-forte—"Mocking Bird"..........Edw. Hoffman
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN.
Aria from Forza del Destino..........Verdi
Signor F. FILIPPI.
Sacred Solo—"Ave Maria"..........Cherubini
ROSA D'ERINA.
Duo—Elisir d'Amore..........Verdi
Signor RONCONI and Signor FILIPPI.
Irish Melody—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls"..........Moore
ROSA D'ERINA.
Operatic Duet—La ci Darem (Don Giovanni)..........Mozart
ROSA D'ERINA and Signor RONCONI.
Irish Ballad—"Oh, Native Music"..........Lover
Irish Serio-Comic Ballad—"Barney O'Hea"..........Lover
ROSA D'ERINA.

ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets and programmes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 145 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.

A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR, Organized by the French and American ladies of New-York City, has been opened at the Armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., EVERY DAY FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M., in aid of the SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Twenty tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles. GRAND CONCERT BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR, under the direction of Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA. Mr. LE FRANC, of the Grand Opera, will sing; also, Mme. VIARDI-MARTI.

Splendid collection of pictures, novelties, bric-a-brac.

By direction of the ladies of the Committee, the correct change will be rendered in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.

Admission, 25c. Season tickets, $2.
TO BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 631 5th-av.
Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening. All dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
4:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 334 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.	WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 28,
(First time this season,) Mr. T. W. Robertson's greatest Comedy,
CASTE!

The Hon. George D'Alroy	Mr. George Clarke
Eccles	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Captain Hawtree	Mr. Owen Marlowe
Sam Gerridge	Mr. F. Coleman
Dixon	Mr. Peck
Esther Eccles	Mrs. Thos. Barry
Polly Eccles	Miss Effie Germon
The Marquise de Saint Maur	Miss Emily Mestayer

Act 1—The Little House at Stangate.
COURTSHIP.
Act 2—Lodgings in Mayfair.
MARRIAGE.
Act 3—The Little House at Stangate.
WIDOWHOOD.

Notwithstanding the unabated ATTRACTION of the series of LEGITIMATE PLAYS, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce their LAST NIGHTS in consequence of the early production of THE NEW PLAYS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29—(4th time) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30—(9th and last time) THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 1—(2d time) CASTE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 2—(5th time) THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M., (3d time) CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, (4th and last time) CASTE.

STEINWAY HALL.

NILSSON'S LAST NIGHT.
TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 29, at 8.

Second and last appearance (prior to departure for the West) of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO,
TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 P. M.,
when Handel's sublime oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
will be performed, on which occasion
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will be assisted by
BEEBE, CARY, SIMPSON, WHITNEY,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
under the conductorship of
Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
Organist..........Mr. S. P. WARREN

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4. Seats now at Hall; also at Schirmers, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Wednesday, Nov. 30, Academy, Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The "CREATION" will be put in rehearsal THIS EVENING. Every member is expected to be present. Tuesday evening, second oratorio performance with NILSSON.
T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN COMBINATION.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
and
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1870,
HAMLET.

HAMLET	Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY
OPHELIA	Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS

TUESDAY,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, Mr. JAMES MACE and Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS in the GREAT CAST.

In rehearsal—THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FERNANDE.	EVERY NIGHT and Saturday Matinee, (for a short time,) the famous Parisian comedy, by Mr. Myron A. Cooney and N. Hart Jackson, entitled: FERNANDE. Characters by Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Misses Ames, Mortimer, Norwood and Claxton, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Lewis, Mr. De Vere, Bascomb, Pierce, Mathison and others.

IN PREPARATION, an original, local and contemporaneous comedy, entitled SARATOGA!

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, 28, MARTHA.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE SEASON 1870-71.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, at

STEINWAY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, with its lessons to civilization.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Sale of reserved seats will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
EDWARD HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NO. 2,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Alonzo Dutch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of November, 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
n14-law3wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH,
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alonzo Dutch, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n14-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS B. LEAVITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas B. Leavitt, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that a hearing be had on said petition on the 12th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n21-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. McGRATH and GEORGE T. HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. McGrath and George T. Hunt, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

HOTELS.

CARD.

On and after Dec. 1 we shall conduct the Astor House on the European plan. Its location offers great inducements to the traveling business community, all the City railroads converging at the Hotel, the ferries in its immediate vicinity, taking them without delay to the neighboring manufacturing cities, or to their business appointments.

The scale of prices for rooms will be found extremely moderate, being governed by location.

The restaurant department will be carried on liberally. The delicacies of the season can be obtained at all hours.

The reputation of the house for superiority in its cuisine and as a home for travelers will be maintained, and if possible excelled. C. A. STETSON'S SONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the approaching engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
the management is compelled to announce the
LAST WEEK BUT FOUR,
being the
108TH TO 113TH TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama
of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.
TO BE GIVEN BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB
DE L'HARMONIE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The following distinguished artists will kindly contribute their aid upon the occasion: Mesdames Hallier-Dessy, Suzanne Thal, Leydeker, Rosa, Tailleter. MM. Lefranc, Gaussins, Prodigam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau, Glatigny.

The entertainment of the evening will comprise:
COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
COMEDY,
VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
NOTICE.

The sale of tickets will begin on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Fourteenth-st. Theatre.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Third week of Offenbach's masterpiece,
LES BRIGANDS.
Witnessed in two weeks by upward of 41,930 delighted visitors
THE NOVEL WHISPERING CHORUS
and
INCOMPARABLE LAUGHING CHORUS,
nightly hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm, and receiving
DOUBLE AND TREBLE ENCORES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

MONDAY, NOV. 28,
BLIND BEGGARS, FAUST, and
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
and every evening at 8—Saturday matinee at 2.

The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, after weeks of preparation, with new scenery, gorgeous costumes, new mechanical effects, new music, &c.

Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN and first appearance of Miss ADA HARLAND. Performance will commence with ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN,

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
THE LYSTER COMIC OPERA TROUPE,
In the BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
UNPARALLELED EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH
OF MR. CHARLES FISH,
THE CHALLENGE BARE-BACK,
SOMERSAULT RIDER.

Enthusiastic and appreciative audiences. Physical skill displayed by the leading artists in Equestrianism, Unrivaled Acrobats, Voltigeurs, Gymnasts, Highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c.

100 LITTLE CHILDREN WANTED, between four and ten years of age, used to dancing, to appear in a fairy spectacle. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

JUSTIN McCARTHY WILL DELIVER his lecture on the *Franco-Prussian War* at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, and Composition, and the Modern Languages, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, The first Musical Institute in the country. Subscription-books open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms—Classes of three, $10; of two, $15, per quarter. Private instruction, $25 per quarter. Application to be made at the General Conservatory offices, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., New-York. Brooklyn branch No. 128 (new No. 102) Court, near State-st., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—The fourth Winter exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open daily until dusk, and on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS

Will deliver a Course of four illustrated Lectures on the *Triumphs of Modern Science*, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Admission to single Lecture, $1 50. Tickets for the Course, with reserved seats, $5. To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her new lecture entitled
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING!
being a conservative view of the marriage question.

FRENCH READINGS, BY MR. A. A. FAVARGER, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets, $1.

Mr. FAVARGER will organize
One class for ladies at 11 o'clock..........$25
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock..........25
One evening class at 7 o'clock..........10

In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each member.

For tickets and other particulars, M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen, No. 8 East 9th-st., before 1 and at 7 P. M.

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NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
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ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 24th	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th	12:00 M.	Wednesday, 30th	10:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Warlike Tidings—Affairs in Pekin—Matters at Chefoo—Defensive Works for Shanghai—Chinese Self-Conceit—Threats from Ningpo—Creditable Conduct—Outrage at Fatshan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hong Kong, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

The news of the week is, like that of its predecessors, decidedly warlike. Even at Newchwang, the *ultima thule* of foreign intercourse with China proper, the residents have felt the effect of the prevailing hostility to foreigners, and in view of certain assurances that they will ere long be "taken in hand," are beginning to manifest unmistakable uneasiness. Communication with that port—entirely suspended during the Winter months—is sufficiently uncertain in Summer to make us feel a little anxious as to the safety of the few foreigners who submit to so detestable an exile from civilization as an attempt to make money at Newchwang necessitates. As yet they are reported "safe," but no one can say how soon they may be in trouble. Application has, I learn, been made to the British naval authorities for a gun-boat to lie in the river until Spring restores communication with the outer world, and it is to be hoped that the request will be granted. In business matters our correspondents report extreme dullness, with no hope of speedy improvement. But who, except a crack-brained sinologue, would have ever chosen Newchwang as a commercial emporium? To any one proposing to settle there, the best advice is an emphatic "don't!"

AFFAIRS IN PEKIN.

From Pekin—I am taking the ports geographically, you observe, commencing with the northernmost—an interesting letter has been published in the Shanghai papers from which I subjoin a quotation. The writer is a reliable man and confirms, as you will see, the opinions I have previously expressed as to the pro-foreign feeling of the late Regent and the strong pressure put upon the Emperor to take active measures against foreigners. He says:

"The war party at this place, confident in the ultimate success of Prussia, and of the consequent weakness of France, believe that the latter country will not be able to exact an adequate reparation for the Tien-tsin insult. Troops were being concentrated in the Province of Chihli by Tseng and Po Wang. The Seventh Prince and Po Wang hate the Roman Catholics, and have already sent six reports to the Emperor on the subject of the Tien-tsin outrage. The Empress mother, Empress Dowager, and Sixth brother of Prince Kung are anxious to maintain peace; but one of Prince Kung's brothers is very hostile to foreigners. A storm is evidently brewing, and the apparent weakness of the foreign Ministers will make it all the more terrible when it does come. The Sisters are quietly sending away the children and patients under their care, and intend to repair to Fuhkien. Prince Kung is opposed to their leaving."

MATTERS AT CHEFOO.

From Chefoo—a port better known to your readers, I expect, under the name of Tung Chow, the former name applying solely to the port, and the latter to the city—the only news is that the 18th of the present Chinese month (or some three days since) was fixed for the massacre of all foreigners. We are so used to these reports that the cry of "Wolf" is less alarming than it would otherwise be. But the wolf came at last at Tien-tsin and may yet appear elsewhere. Personally, I have strong doubts of any organized attack being again made at any port, but have strong apprehensions for those living at isolated mission stations away from the great mass of foreigners. A large number of Chinese, said to be soldiers in disguise, have arrived at Chefoo, and a storm may be brewing. Of this, should it occur, you will probably receive intelligence via San Francisco before I can communicate it by way of Galle.

DEFENSIVE WORKS FOR SHANGHAI.

At Shanghai, the propriety of erecting defensive works is the great topic of the day. The more prudent and thoughtful counsel the construction of barriers which would be a formidable obstacle to a mob in case of a riot, while requiring but a small force to hold them. Any number of enthusiasts are of course on hand to recommend forts, walls, and all the surroundings of a fortified city, quite oblivious of the fact that they could never be defended from want of men. Even the enthusiasts, however, do good, and are forcing the "don't care" party—I might call them the "who's afraid" party—to wake up and abandon their childish belief in Chinese love for foreigners. A sad accident is reported as having occurred just before the steamer left, which has added fuel to the growing ill-feeling between the natives and the foreign community. Some riflemen practicing at the butts unfortunately shot two Chinese children who were dodging about to pick up the empty cartridges. The ball passed through both their heads at the same moment, and they fell dead immediately. To describe the scene, when their parents learned the fate of their children, is almost impossible. Those of your readers who have seen Asiatics under such circumstances will easily realize it, but grief so violent and vituperative is assuredly never seen in civilized lands. It was, of course, impossible to convince them that the occurrence was accidental, and, though they eventually accepted the explanation, and a handsome subscription raised to soothe their bereavement, it is quite certain that the accident has still further widened the breach.

CHINESE SELF-CONCEIT.

A most amusing rumor has been current at this port, to the effect that the Mongolian bannermen had volunteered to march overland to Prussia, for the purpose of assisting King William against the French! No better index of Chinese self-conceit could be given than this assumption of warlike prowess. As one well acquainted with the native soldiery, I may add that five hundred troops, of any civilized nationality, could in the open field hold their own against five thousand of the bannermen.

THREATS FROM NINGPO.

From Ningpo come reports similar to those noted from other ports. It is said (convertible into the mob would like) that Tseng Kwofan, China's best General, and the hope of the Anti-Foreign Party, has given orders to the subordinate authorities to get up a rising against foreigners. So far as I can learn, however, the subordinates in question don't "bite," and having a vivid idea of the disagreeables of war, prefer peace to possible victory in such a quarrel. The Lieutenant-Governor has at all events expressed a very decided intention of suppressing any such riot, if attempted, and a split between him and his superior upon the matter is not unlikely. I should mention, by the way, that Tseng has just been gazetted Viceroy of Nankin. Li Hung Chang, another strong "anti-barbarian," succeeds him as Viceroy of Chihli, and a brother of the latter becomes Viceroy of Hu-peh and Hu-nan. The effect of these appointments remain to be seen, but they augur ill for the maintenance of pacific relations between the Chinese and their foreign visitors.

CREDITABLE CONDUCT.

I mentioned the creditable conduct of the Chinkeang authorities upon hearing of the Tien-tsin massacre. Since I then wrote, placards have been posted in the city denouncing foreigners, but were promptly destroyed by order of the Mandarins. The Taotai, especially, seems inclined to deal justly, and we may hope that his efforts will be successful. At Foochow, on the contrary, the officials seem to be doing all in their power to excite the passions of the mob. A subterranean ditch or mine has been dug within the city, and this is stocked with ammunition and rockets, with the object, as they state, of defending the city in case of attack, but really, as is asserted, of using these materials against foreigners. The people at this port have always given a good deal of trouble, and any remonstrances have been most insolently met by the Mandarins. Should a riot take place the missionaries of all denominations intend to seek refuge in Hong Kong. A large Catholic establishment numbers several priests and converts within its walls, and they are even more uneasy than their Protestant brethren.

OUTRAGE AT FATSHAN.

In our own immediate neighborhood the fortnight has been eventful, a rising having occurred at Fatshan, the scene of the gallant exploit by the British Admiral, Sir Henry Keppel, during the last war. This place is about twelve miles from Canton, and its people have always been hostile to foreigners. The *China Mail* gives the following account of the affair, to which I referred in my last, full particulars not having then come to hand:

"It appears that the native Christians at Hong Kong and Canton have lately built a chapel at Fatshan, at a cost of £500, which sum they raised entirely by subscriptions among themselves, and without any pecuniary assistance from foreigners, missionary or otherwise. On the completion of the edifice it was determined to have an opening ceremony on a grand scale, and several Protestant missionaries and native converts were invited to attend. Rev. Dr. Legge, the head of the mission, declined to be present, wisely considering it undesirable, in the existing state of native feeling, to take any action that might lead to excitement. Only one foreigner was present, Rev. J. Chalmers, of the London Mission, who preached the dedication sermon. The ceremony passed off without interruption, notwithstanding the apprehensions that had been expressed, and Mr. Chalmers left Fatshan at the close of his sermon, refusing to remain for some festivities appointed to take place in the evening. To his early return to Canton he probably owes his life. At about 6 P. M., the mob, which had often expressed its intention of destroying the building when finished, collected about the doors and openly declared that improprieties were being committed within the chapel. The native assistant denied the charges, and endeavored to cool the growing excitement; with the usual result, however, for in an hour the building had been burst into, sacked and burned. The converts made good their escape, and no loss of life occurred, though several bad wounds were received. The property was entirely Chinese, and no foreigner was injured, so that it is a matter in which the Consuls will have difficulty in taking action. Two constables who were fetched from the Yamun refused to interfere, and the Fire Brigade, which turned out in force, confined their exertions to preserving the neighboring houses, allowing the chapel to burn as it might. Fatshan is noted for its opposition to the encroachments of missionaries, and the representative of the Wesleyan Mission at that place has for some time past resided but little there. The effects of this outrage on the Canton people have not yet shown themselves in an obnoxious form; perhaps the almost certain impunity of the Fatshan savages will fire the mine in Canton. It is said that Mr. Robertson faithfully takes up the cue given by the great Negation at Pekin, and blame is freely given to foreigners for trying to excite the passions of the good Chinese. In connection with the present unsettled state of affairs in China, we may mention a report which comes to us from good authority, indirectly in fact, from the authorities of a garrison town, who are in a position to be among the first to hear of such a matter if it really has an existence. The report is that the Viceroy of the Kwang Tung Province has issued orders to the commander of the fleet stationed in the South of China to prepare for war. This may be preparatory to acting on the defensive against French invasion, or on the aggressive as regards foreigners generally, and this outrage at Fatshan may be the first symptom of a general outbreak throughout the whole South of China against the Christian religion and the detested foreigner."

GEN. SHERMAN.

His Speech at the Gathering of the Army of the Cumberland—What he Intended to do with Johnston's Army.

The following is the full text of Gen. Sherman's speech at the recent anniversary gathering of the Army of the Cumberland at Cleveland, Ohio, as published in the *Herald* of that city:

As Gen. Sherman rose to respond to the toast "From Chattanooga to Atlanta—one hundred days' fire," he was greeted with tremendous and long continued cheering. The soldiers of that beloved leader mounted the chairs, swung their hats and shouted till the very flags above them, borne "from Chattanooga to Atlanta" by his victorious legions, seemed to wave in response. At length all became quiet and crowded around the speaker, eager to hear. The confusion which had entirely prevented many of the speakers from being heard at all was entirely hushed. Gen. Sherman said:

You have already been told by Gen. Palmer that here we are all equal, and no more. If I was your commander now, I should command silence, but I thank you cordially for the respect and kindness you have shown me by becoming so quiet as you have. "From Chattanooga to Atlanta—one hundred days under fire!" It was my great good fortune to succeed to the army when all its members had been molded into soldiers. It was well accoutered, equipped and commanded. It had good division, brigade, regimental and company commanders, and all the soldiers were schooled in the art of war. It only devolved upon me, therefore, to do what a General should, direct the heads of the columns. It was my lot to command the column of the grand army that moved through Georgia. I was well supported, having such able soldiers as Thomas commanding the centre, McPherson the right wing, and Schofield the left wing, and backed by an army of true, loyal, brave and intelligent men. I well remember that morning in May when over the telegraph was flashed to me the order for the army to move. We advanced in three armies, bearing directly down upon Joe Johnston, at Dalton. We all remember when we first saw upon those hills the first blue puffs of smoke from the rifles of the skirmishers, followed by the boom of the cannon, which told that the battle had begun. From that time till the last gun of the campaign was fired, 119 days, it was one unceasing battle. Not only was the crack of the rifle our reveille, but the sound of the cannon in the distance soothed us to sleep at night, and when the sound was hushed we awoke from sleep. So long as the firing of the pickets told us that they were awake we were secure, but when all was quiet we felt disturbed and anxious. I wish I had time, and it were appropriate for me, to follow in detail the movements of those armies throughout the whole of that devious campaign, over mountains, across streams, and through those dense woods and thickets. I have only time on this occasion to give you a few points, but before I proceed further I want to thank you for your silence and attention. It was my hope and desire to crush the army of Johnston by a single blow, and while you of the Army of the Cumberland were climbing the rough sides of Rocky Face, I knew what you did not, that a brave and well-appointed army was moving to the right upon a far more important line than that you occupied. I listened anxiously for the boom of the guns of McPherson, who had moved through Snake Creek Gap and was advancing on Resaca. When the welcome sound came to my ears I thought Joe Johnston was my victim, but my plan was not entirely successful. Then all the armies passed down through Snake Creek Gap like a stream of lava from a volcano upon Resaca. Here I came within an ace of accomplishing my purpose, Johnston only escaping by a few minutes, as I have had it from the lips of Johnston himself since the war. Then we moved down the valleys to Cassville, where I supposed Johnston would fight. He has told me since the war, and shown me a copy of his order to that effect, that he intended to give battle on the range of hills below Cassville. He said that he had been out all day and at night, when, worn and weary, Hood asked him to supper. The subject of the coming battle was discussed, and Hood told him that his lines were enfiladed. Johnston told him that it was impossible, but Hood reiterated the statement, and Johnston could not go into battle when one of the most trusty corps commanders was dissatisfied. The next morning when I had expected to commence the decisive battle of the campaign, I found the enemy's position vacant. Twenty years ago, when a Lieutenant of artillery, I passed on horseback through Altoona Gap. I knew the place and its advantages for defense, and I surely thought Johnston would make a stand there. I was not a little surprised that he did not, and we had no choice but to push on, for we would be satisfied only with victory. Below Altoona we met Johnston at New-Hope Church—that "hell-hole," rightly named. The trees there yet bear the marks of that conflict, torn and sundered as if by lightning. The hardest fighting of the campaign was during the few days we confronted Johnston at that point. There was no clear ground, it was all a dense thicket, and none of us will soon forget the fearful boom and crack of those bloody days. We pressed on and at length reached the railroad. Then the heavy rains came on, the roads were well nigh impassible, the wagon trains were left behind, and at length, with the soldiers almost stripped and so dirty that one could scarce tell what color they were, we arrived at Kenesaw. There the war became more interesting. We all remember that assault and deplore the loss, but such is war. But one day I saw in the early morning, with my telescope, the blue coats clambering up the sides of the mountain. Eagerly I watched them, and at length I saw a man creep to the summit, peep over for an instant, and then wave his hand to his comrades, as if saying, "Come on boys!" I could almost hear his voice, although I was four miles away, and I knew that the enemy had gone. The General went on to narrate the pressing of the rebel army across the Chattahoochie, on the banks of which they spent the Fourth of July. The rebels supposed he would stop there, but he did not—he was bound to go. He detailed briefly the crossing of the Chattahoochie; the flank movement of Schofield to Stone Mountain; the battle of Peach Tree Creek, which Hooker would always remember; the closing in of the lines around the fated City of Atlanta; the fierce attacks of Hood, whose army was hurled back with frightful slaughter; the grand flank movement, after five weeks siege, below Atlanta, resulting in its evacuation; and gave a summing up of the results of the campaign, which was in fact a continuous battle for 119 days. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the Army of the Cumberland. He said he thought the armies of Tennessee and Ohio sometimes moved faster, but when he advanced the Army of the Cumberland, in the centre, he always knew that if he went away, when he came back he would find it there! We regret that the extreme lateness of the hour will not permit us to give Gen. Sherman's speech entire. It was not delivered till nearly midnight, being one of the last on the list, and was entirely extemporaneous. It was full of intense interest to the old soldiers, and he was often applauded to the echo. When he sat down cheer after cheer went up for the grand leader. A moment after he sat down one of the soldiers, a little "happy," leaned over the table and said to him, "We don't think much of you, Uncle Billy!" but there was more in that negative than could be expressed by the strongest affirmation.

THE BREWERY HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case of Geigerich—Verdict Against Charles Frase.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday in the case of Leonard Geigerich, the circumstances of whose death were fully reported in the Times of yesterday morning. The evidence taken at the inquest shows that the deceased and Charles Frase were employed at the Kress Brewery, in East Fifty-fourth-street, and that the former occasionally drank to excess. Friday, he was greatly under the influence of liquor, and about noon had a dispute with Frase about washing beer kegs or bungs, telling one of the drivers that some one had thrown a bung at him, and that when Frase came up from the cellar he would knock him on the head with a key. About 6 o'clock several of the men, including Frase, who was sitting down putting on his stockings, were in a room on the second floor when deceased entered, and Frase asked him how he could apply to him an opprobrious epithet, when deceased answered that he would apply it again, adding that he was not afraid of four like Frase. The latter then got up from his chair, and the two men pushing each other, Geigerich, who was quite drunk and standing near the door, was pushed down the stairs backward, falling over eight steps, and his head striking against a stone wall at the foot. All of the witnesses testified that the two men did not clinch, but only slightly pushed each other, and that while Geigerich was drunk Frase was entirely sober. In accordance with these facts, and the medical testimony, a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull caused by being pushed down stairs at Kress' brewery by Chas. Frase. Up to a late hour last evening the accused had not been arrested.

The Sixteenth-Street Affray—Ante-Mortem Statement of Edward Hines.

At a late hour yesterday, Dr. John Beach, Deputy Coroner, visited Bellevue Hospital, but without Coroner Rollins, who is disabled by sickness, and took the ante-mortem statement of Edward Hines, who was shot at an early hour yesterday morning by Wm. H. McNivens, as stated in another column. Dr. Beach found Hines suffering from two gun-shot wounds, the one in the head, however, being of a trivial character, while that in the abdomen, which the Police had reported as a groin wound, he soon discovered to be of a fatal nature. Hines himself, while entertaining some hopes of recovery, was aware of his critical condition, and, with this knowledge, made a full statement of his difficulties with the McNivens, which, in substance, is as follows:

He has lately resided at No. 292 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, but in July last lived at No. 577 East Sixteenth-street, and one night in July last when talking with officer Eagan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, a number of young men living in the vicinity began to call him names, and after the Officer left endeavored to draw him into an encounter, and he believing himself about to be overpowered by these men, one of whom was John McNivens, fired two pistol-shots, but, as he claims, over their heads, and only to frighten them. He was arrested for the firing, but soon afterward discharged by Recorder Hackett, and then to avoid further difficulty went to Brooklyn to live, and has not since resided in this City, nor was he again in Sixteenth-street until Saturday night. He and his brother went into Feary's saloon, No. 26 East Sixteenth-street, about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, and Wm. McNivens entering, was asked to take a drink by the brother and afterward by Edward Hines, both of which invitations were accepted. Edward and James Hines then passed into the street, James being somewhat noisy, and the other trying to get him to a car, when he was struck on the head from behind, and in turning around he saw McNivens standing a few feet away, pointing a pistol at him; in an instant more he fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of Edward Hines, and James Hines then attempting to seize him. McNivens fired again, the ball taking effect in the hip of James, after which he ran away. As to the provocation for this cold-blooded murder, as he makes it out, the wounded man says, "The only cause for the animosity existing between me and the crowd around my old neighborhood, was a charge made against me for insulting McNivens' mother over two months ago, but I did not insult her. She called my sister bad names, struck me and spit in my face. I, of course, resented these insults, but only with my tongue."

It will be seen that the wounded man gives an entirely different version of the affair from that furnished by the Police, and the whole truth can only be ascertained by the fuller investigation of an inquest. Hines was still alive at a late hour last night, but the physicians had no hopes of his recovery.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster of the Department of the East, has ordered the following as the hours of communication for the Winter between the City and islands in the harbor: By steamer from Pier No. 43 to Bedloe's Island, calling at Governor's Island, week-days, 8 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.; from Bedloe's Island to New-York, 9, 2 and 5; Sundays, from New-York to Bedloe's Island, 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; return 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. There will be no afternoon trip on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Barges will leave Governor's Island for the City at 7 A. M., 11½ A. M., 2½ P. M. and 4½ P. M., and return to the island at 8 A. M., 12½, 3½ and 4½ P. M.

An order has been received at Head-quarters in this City from Washington to have in readiness a number of men for transportation to San Francisco.

The Japanese Princes who visited the *Guerriere*, on Saturday, were received with full honors by order of the Admiral. A salute was fired and the flags were hoisted to compliment the visitors.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.900 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. Nov. 22, 30.250 inches; minimum at 4 A. M. Nov. 26, 29.500 inches; range, .750 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 41.3°; maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 21, 50°; minimum at 7 A. M. Nov. 26, 30°; range, 20°. Nov. 22, rain from 3 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 1.39 inches; Nov. 23, rain from — A. M. to 1½ A. M.; amount of water, .09 inch; Nov. 25, rain from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .15 inch; Nov. 26, rain from — A. M. to 1½ A. M.; amount of water, .16 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.79 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,962 miles.

A fancy fair and bazaar will be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, from Dec. 15 to Dec. 25, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. This is a most deserving institution, and the fair is sure to be a grand success.

The Police of the Third Precinct, last week, collected from the venders of Washington Market a quantity of poultry and groceries for the Ladies' Union Relief Association, to distribute among the sick and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war. The poor families who were not supplied with either poultry or groceries, were presented with $2, to expend on their thanksgiving dinner.

Perry Wiley, of No. 98 Monroe-street, who was run over Saturday night at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets, by one of the Belt line street cars, died yesterday morning. Patrick Lynes, of No. 144 West Twenty-sixth-street, the driver of the car, who was arrested at the time, is held to await an investigation by Coroner Flynn.

Theodore Fisher, aged three months, was accidentally smothered in bed on Saturday night, at No. 82 Attorney-street. An inquest will be held.

BROOKLYN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the house of Henry E. Bowen, publisher of the *Independent*, No. 41 Willow-street, and damaged the place to the extent of $200. It was caused by a defect in one of the flues.

The official footing published yesterday of the vote cast at the late election for Governor was erroneous to the extent of 1,000. Corrected the figures stand: For Hoffman, 36,262; for Woodford, 23,669; majority for Hoffman, 12,768. There was also a mistake in McLaughlin's vote for Register; his majority over Maddox and Stryker was 4,936.

Of the colored gamblers who were arrested on Saturday night at the corner of Bond and Fulton streets, twenty-six were discharged yesterday morning by Justice Buckley. The remaining four were held for further examination.

LONG ISLAND.

The repairs on the Horton's Point Light-house, which have just been completed, improve its external appearance greatly. A new patent cement has been placed on the brick-work of the light-house, which, it is claimed, will harden and make the brick-work more durable. A new self-feeding pump-lamp has been placed in the tower of a more steady, although not greater illuminating power. The appropriation for this improvement was $6,000.

Mr. Charles H. Tuthill, of Greenport, has purchased of the Government the hull of the steamer *Algonquin*, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and formerly a gun-boat. It will be remembered that the *Algonquin* was the vessel in which the experimental machinery of A. N. Dickinson, Esq., formerly Chief Engineer of the Navy, was placed. Capt. Tuthill will convert the hull into a floating fish-oil factory. She will be towed to New-London for the purpose of having her machinery taken out.

Friday night, Thomas Conners, a resident of West Flushing, was severely beaten by two Germans, calling themselves John and Charles Klein. The assailants are stable men, employed by Alexander Paterson, at the Fashion Race-course. They were arrested and taken before Justice McKenner yesterday, at Maspeth, where they were sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in the County Jail.

The bark *George De Zaldo* was successfully launched from the yard of N. Hand & Son, Setauket, Saturday afternoon. She is a beautiful model, 119 feet keel, 31 inches beam, 11½ feet lower hold, and 5 feet between decks, and measures 642 tons. She is intended for the West India trade.

The people of West Northville have started a petition, to be sent to the Post-office Department, praying for the establishment of a Post-office at that place.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad facilities in Paterson and Passaic County are rapidly increasing. Heretofore the Erie has been the only road of any advantage to the city. Within two years, however, there will be at least four roads passing through the city and county. The Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which now passes above the city and is not used for passenger carriage, is about to have passenger trains placed upon it, and will be put in communication with the city, which lies 200 feet below it. In a few months the Midland Railroad will be in working order. The Montclair is a new road, running through the upper portion of Passaic County. When these improvements are made Paterson will have railroad facilities unequaled by those of any other town in New-Jersey.

Speeter's pottery, at Trenton, N. J., took fire early yesterday morning, and the flames spread to an adjoining shed filled with straw. Here lay two youths, named Henry Clark and James Haly, aged eighteen years each. They were surrounded by the flames, and before they could escape the latter was so burned about the face and hands that he is probably dead by this time. The other was terribly burned in the feet.

At an early hour yesterday, the German steamer *Westphalia*, lying in dock at Hoboken, caught fire. The Captain immediately ordered 500 barrels of resin to be unloaded, lest they should catch fire. While this was being hastily done, the greatest anxiety prevailed for the safety of the vessel and the surrounding shipping. The flames were soon subdued.

After the first of next month, the Camden ferry companies will cease issuing commutation tickets. Packages of tickets will be sold at as cheap rates as the former commutation tickets, with the advantage of being good on any of the five ferries running from Camden to Philadelphia, the tickets only being good upon one ferry.

The new Methodist Seminary at Hackettstown, which is to be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the State, is rapidly being completed. The walls are up, and the building is now being covered. The sixth payment of $18,000 was made last week.

Officer McColley, of the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, yesterday morning found the body of a newly-born infant in a paper box, lying in Old Grand-street, between Jersey City and Bergen. Coroner Burns was notified and will hold an inquest.

Early yesterday morning the barn and stable of Jacob Schewen, on Brenanhall-avenue, Old Bergen City, was destroyed by fire. The loss was about $500; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A handsome new Presbyterian church is being erected at Blairstown. The building is of stone, and will cost about $30,000. Ten thousand dollars of this amount was subscribed by Hon. John J. Blair.

The various councils of the Order of United American Mechanics at Camden have formed an association, and will ask to be incorporated by the next Legislature.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Capt. Chas. B. Phelps, of the Engineer Corps, has been relieved from duty on the staff of the Commanding-General of the Department of Missouri, and ordered on duty at Baltimore, Md. First Lieut. Ernest H. Ruffner has been ordered on duty at Fort Leavenworth, as Engineer officer, upon the staff of the Commanding Generals of the Department of Missouri. Capt. Henry B. Decley, unassigned, has been honorably discharged at his own request. Capt. Thos. C. Bradford, of the Ordnance Department has been relieved from duty at San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and ordered to West Point Academy. First Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger, has been relieved from duty as recorder of the Military Board at Fortress Monroe, and First Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, of the Second Artillery, appointed instead. First Lieut. Wm. S. Johnson, unassigned, has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board at New-York, and Second Lieut. C. P. Taggart to appear before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 26.—American Securities opened and closed quiet, and Stocks steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92¼	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	87¾	87¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¼	87¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¼	89½
United States 10-40s	86¼	86¼
Ill. Central Railroad shares	110	110
Erie Railroad shares	20¼	20¾
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. shares	28	28

Frankfort, Nov. 26.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 92¼ for the old issue.

Frankfort, Nov. 27.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 93¾ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Nov. 26—11:30 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Midding Upland, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Produce—Linseed-oil, £31 5s. ⅌ ton.

Liverpool, Nov. 26—Evening.—Lard closed dull at 66s. per cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th inst. have been 6,000 bales. Provisions—Bacon, 45s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

London, Nov. 26.—Linseed Cakes, £10 07s.@£10 10s. ⅌ per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15½c. Flour dull and drooping; Family, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 50c.@52c. Rye firm and scarce at 82c.@85c. Oats in good demand at full prices. Barley quiet and weak at $1@$1 05. Mess Pork dull and drooping; sales City Packed at $19. Lard dull and weak; sales City Kettle at 12c. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled, with little demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@8c.; Sides, 10¼c.@11c.; sales 100,000 lbs. Shoulders, seller February, at 7c. Bacon dull and nominal; Bulk Shoulders offered at 18c. to be delivered next week. Live Hogs in demand, advanced, scarce and firm at $6 40@$6 50. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at $7 75@$7 90; receipts, 5,000 head. Tobacco firm and in fair demand at $4@$33. Whisky dull, with small sales at 84c.@85c. Exchange dull and 1-10 off buying. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 8¼c. Hams, 11c.; sales, 1,000 pieces Hams at 10c., delivered Monday next.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—Spring Extras quiet and firm. Wheat advancing and in active demand at $1 06½@$1 08, cash; $1 08½, seller December for No. 2; afternoon market irregular; $1 08½, seller December, for No. 2. Corn closed at 65c.; afternoon unchanged. Oats quiet, weak and lower at 40½c. for No. 2. Rye steady and quiet at 71c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 79c. Highwines firm at 84c., iron-bound. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess Pork, $19. Lard, 12c. Live Hogs active at $6 30@$6 75; Cattle dull at $3 50@$5 75. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 9,000 head. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,500 head. Freights dull to Buffalo.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—Cotton inactive and prices drooping; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 187 bales; coastwise, 921 bales; total, 1,108 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 6,636 bales. Flour dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 87½; do. Extra, $5 15@$6 25; do. Family, $6 25@$7 30. Wheat dull; choice White, $1 75@$1 85; good to fine, $1 40@$1 55; prime to choice Red, $1 55@$1 70; fair to good, $1 30@$1 50; common, $1 15@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 45. Corn steady and firm; White, 80c.@82c.; Yellow, 82c.@85c. Oats firmer at 53c.@54c. Rye quiet at 70c.@85c. Mess Pork weak; New, $24; Old, $25. Bacon stock scarce; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 18c. Hams, 20c.@21c. Lard weak at 15½c. Whisky unsettled at 90c.

Oswego, Nov. 26.—Flour in good demand, and market steady; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 4,750 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 32, and 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. Corn steady; sales 2,700 bushels at 82c. Oats held at 57c.@58c. for Western. Barley inactive. Rice and Peas scarce. Corn-meal, $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $30@$32, ⅌ ton, as to quality. Highwines, 89c.@90½c. Canal Freights—Barley, 9c. to New-York, and 3c. to Albany. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports—43,500 bushels Barley, 184,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports, 1,539 bbls. Flour, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Barley, 8,100 bushels Rye, 217,000 feet Lumber.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Clover-seed active; Timothy, $4 75@$5. Flax-seed, $2. Flour firmer; Extras, $5@$5 25. Spring Wheat—Extra Family, $5 25@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$7 25. Wheat—Demand light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 37@$1 38; Indiana, $1 40@$1 41. Rye unchanged. Corn steady and in request; Old Yellow, 85c.@90c.; New, 75c.@80c. Oats steady; State and Western, 53c.@56c. Coffee firm; Rio, 16c.@17c., gold. Sugar—Better request; Fair and Good Cuba Refining, 9⅝c.@10c.; Invoice East India, 10½c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. Whisky firm; Western Iron, 91c.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat declining; No. 3 Spring Chicago, $1 03; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 1 do., $1 25. Corn firm; Yellow, 50c. Oats firm at 43c.@45c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Rye dull at 65c.@70c. Whisky firm at 85c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging unchanged. Provisions declining. Pork, $19@$19 50. Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon—Shoulders, new, 15c. Lard and Cattle unchanged. Live Hogs active; sales at $5 50@$6 50.

Louisville, Nov. 26.—Tobacco—Sales, 33 hhds. at $4 85@$8 30 for Trash; $5 75@$6 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$14 50 for common to good Leaf. Bagging firm; Hemp and Flax at 35c. in round lots. Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c. Flour steady; Extra Family, $5 25. Grain unchanged and steady, but nothing doing. Live Hogs firm at $6@$6 50 for medium to choice. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard, 13¼c. Hams, sweet-cured, 22c. Whisky at 84c.

Albany, Nov. 26.—Wheat rules steady, with a fair milling demand for choice samples; sales 2,000 bushels Extra Diehl on private terms. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Corn in limited request; sales Round Yellow, in lots, at 93c.@96c. Barley—Sales two car loads No. 2 two-rowed at 79c.; three car loads No. 2 do. at 85c.; also a bagged lot at 85c.; one car load No. 2 six-rowed at $1; three car loads No. 2 do. at 95c., and one car load No. 1 do. at $1 05. Oats quiet, with sales of State, in lots, at 62c.

Buffalo, Nov. 26.—Receipts—Flour, 20,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—By rail—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. Flour quiet. Wheat steady; sales, 10,000 bushels Milwaukee, per sample, at $1 13; No. 2 held at $1 20, buyers offer $1 18. Corn quiet and firm; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c.; 1,800 bushels new at 70c. Oats quiet and lower; sales, 12,000 bushels Western at 50c. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Nov. 26.—Flour—Extra Spring, $4 87½; Choice, $5. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½; No. 2 do., $1 06. Oats quiet at 46c. for No. 2. Corn nominal. Rye—No. 1 scarce; sales at 73c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 78c. Hogs firm at $7@$7 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. Freights unchanged.

New-Orleans, Nov. 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling nominal at 15¼c.; sales, 4,500 bales; net receipts, 5,575 bales; coastwise, 512 bales; total, 6,088 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,266 bales to the Continent, 2,124 bales to Bremen, 1,425 bales to Barcelona, 600 bales to San Sebastian; coastwise, 3,923 bales; stock, 103,554 bales.

Detroit, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 21; Extra, $1 31. Corn unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 50.

Savannah, Nov. 26.—Cotton active; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; sales, 3,300 bales; net receipts, 3,354 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,660 bales; stock, 70,155 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 26.—Cotton market opened with limited demand and closed quiet and easy, holders asking 14½c. for Middling; sales, 810 bales; receipts, 1,300 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 26.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 42c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained to $4 25 for Pale. Tar, $1 70. No sales of Cotton reported.

Boston, Nov. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 49 bales; coastwise, 1,055 bales; total, 1,104 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

Mobile, Nov. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 1,663 bales; exports, coastwise, 151 bales; stock, 51,179 bales.

Galveston, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 1,670 bales; net receipts, 2,808 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 25,401 bales.

Charleston, Nov. 26.—Cotton dull and little doing; Middling nominal at 15¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 3,643 bales; stock, 30,002 bales.

Norfolk, Nov. 26.—Cotton quiet, buyers holding off; Low Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 3,022 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,466 bales; stock, 5,256 bales.

Wilmington, Nov. 26.—Cotton inactive; net receipts, 412 bales; exports, coastwise, 197 bales; stock, 3,257 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Westphalia	Nov. 29	New-York	Hamburg
Cuba	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Calabria	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	Nov. 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
San Francisco	Dec. 1	New-York	Bermuda
Missouri	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Rapidan	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:02 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets...10:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:33 | Gov. Island..0:22 | Hell Gate....1:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had strong westerly winds. Nov. 25, midnight, 20 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Hermon Livingston, hence for Savannah; steam-ship South Carolina, do., for Charleston.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Northern Light, Porter, Savannah, via Norfolk 26th inst., with mdse and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship British Queen, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Francis, Liverpool Sept. 30, with coal to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Nov. 18, in a heavy gale from N. W., laying to under lee-clew of maintop-sail and storm spanker, a heavy sea boarded ship and stove 2 boats, washing everything about decks adrift, and drew a bolt out of main chain, from which the vessel made much water. At the same time, lost 2 top-sails, 1 jib, maintopgallant-mast, faretop-mast, and upper foretop-sail-yard. Came the northern passage, and had W. N. W. gales to lat. 32, lon. 62, since variable weather; Nov. 4, lat. 36 2, lon. 47, passed schr. Oneida, (of Grand Bassam,) abandoned and masts gone; the hull appeared to be all right, rudder loose, and apparently abandoned but a short time.

Bark Schweigaard, (Nor.,) Peterson, Liverpool 58 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, from thence strong westerly gales.

Bark Kalstad, (Nor.,) Jahnsen, Cardiff 64 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bochmann. Came the southern passage and had fine weather to the Gulf, since heavy gales from all points of the compass.

Brig Joseph Clark, (of Waldoboro,) Sthal, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Mintarn & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig T. H. Todd, (of Calais, Me.,) McGuire, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to G. Boardman. Had fine weather entire passage. Left in port bark Eliza White, Mahoney, and brig Navarine, (of Boston,) Blood, for New-York in 2 ds.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had variable weather throughout.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax,) O'Bryan, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to master. Had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, (of Newburyport) Crocker, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had heavy gales from N. W., with very heavy sea; Nov. 23, lat. 35 47, lon. 75 45, had a heavy gale from S. E., with tremendous heavy sea running, lost part deck load of fruit, the sea breaking completely over the vessel, washing everything about deck. Nov. 21, lat. 30 37, lon. 75 23, spoke brig Elsey, for Boston.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin. Has had heavy weather entire passage. Left in port brig Harriet and schr. Israel Snow.

Schr. Keokuk, Gates, Pensacola 6 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Nov. 24, lat. 33, lon. 70 30, spoke brig Loch Lomond, for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Billy Butts, (of Belize, Hon.,) Jurgens, Port Morant, Ja., 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. 26th inst., off Cape Henry, in a heavy W. N. W. gale, the vessel's deck submerged, was compelled to throw a part of deck-load overboard, consisting of about 8 tons logwood.

Schr. Lottie, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Cardenas 6 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Had strong S. E. and W. gales the entire passage; was 21 hours N. E. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with schr. Windward, in ballast for St. Marys.

Schr. Ella Matthews, of Morristown, N. J., McEliva, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber to Wallace & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Marietta Steelman, of Egg Harbor, Steelman, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to master. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to master. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Wilson, Calvery, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Hudson R. R. Co.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Young, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Halleck, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. S. Cannon, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Jordan, Jordan, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Wilson, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eugene Borden, Brown, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. C. Hazard, Burgess, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alexander, Baker, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sabao, Dambson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Victory, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Josephine, Whitmore, Norwich.

Schr. Agnes, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Allie, Robbins, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Elm City, Cox, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Celestia, Alfred, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert Smith, Baisden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. Fisher, Granger, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Day, Providence.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Branford.

Schr. Hannibal, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Seventy-Six, Heath, New-Haven.

Schr. S. R. Ivens, Nichols, New-Haven.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Fanny Chase, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. Swallow, Nason, Virginia.

Schr. Alice, Ryder, Virginia.

Schr. Harmonia, Max, Essex.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Wareham.

Schr. Belle, Childs, Hyannis.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Hartford.

Schr. Adelaide, Roberts, Sag Harbor.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., clear.

Below.

Brig Onward, (Br.,) from Trinidad.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Arr. steam-ship George Appold, from Baltimore; brigs Surprise, from Fayal, and Crocus, from Satilla River.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; bark Blomedon, from New-York.

Sld. ships Tranquebar and Canova, for Liverpool; brig Hiram A. Buk, for a port in Cuba, via Florida.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer Idaho, from the Mexican ports, with $531,000 of treasure.

Sld. Ellen Munroe, for Queenstown; James Aiken, for Liverpool.

Arr. at Victoria, 26th, Ada, from London.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

Spoken.

Nov. 18, lat 33, lon. 71¼, ship Lady Havelock, (Br.,) from Mobile, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Columbus, (N. G.,) Ihlder, from Bremen, which arrived 26th, and anchored outside the Bar, came up to the City yesterday (27th) A. M. Reports came the northern passage, and had heavy E. gales to the Banks, from thence strong N. W. winds.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, before reported as partly damaged by fire the 21st inst., has repaired, and sailed 27th for Boston.

SITE OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

Said tract extends from Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second-street, and from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, forming an area of 22⅞ acres, uncut by any streets.

ELIGIBILITY AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Palace will be situated below the centre of the Island, only one block removed from Central Park. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Harlem, the New-York and New-Haven Railroads will all have a depot on the ground. The Third-avenue Railroad passes on one side, the Madison-avenue Railroad on the other. The Second-avenue Railroad is only 800 feet distant. The East River is only 1,600 feet away. No other spot on the Island is so central and so easily reached by the people of both Brooklyn and New-York.

Income for rent, at $1 per square foot	$2,844,000
Entrance fee for exhibitor, at $30 each	960,000
Twelve thousand visitors daily, at 50 cents each	1,800,000
Gas, water, heat, janitors and police, at $110 each	3,520,000
Total income	$9,124,000
Estimated expenses, including interest and sinking fund at rate of $1,000,000 annually	3,793,000
Net income	$5,331,000

The estimated receipts are below the receipts of similar enterprises, and the expenses are one-third greater than have been experienced, including their purchase of "Fine Arts," curious machinery and curiosities.

The upper story of the building will be an Art Gallery, with sky-light opening through the top.

The second story from top will be given free to Artists as Studios, or such space of same as may be needed; and a library will be included on such floor.

There will be four observatories—one at each corner of the building.

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TITUS MEAD	New-York.
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R. J. TODD	New-York.
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ROYALL HOUGHTON	New-York.
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Twenty per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing subject to assessments to the amount of eighty per cent. No assessment, however, to exceed twenty per cent. of the amount subscribed. All payments made on account of said subscriptions should be by check, payable to the order of Courtlandt Palmer, Treasurer. As an investment nothing can be safer or more sure to pay than this.

The character of the investment is such as has never before been offered to people of medium means, being nothing more nor less than an investment in real estate. It affords to the person who has only $100, the privilege of becoming a part owner of the largest single piece of real estate on this island, having on it the largest and best paying building in the world. In such proportion as you invest you own this real estate, and in such proportion you share in the rents and profits which this investment brings.

The men of small means can by this become real estate owners, giving them an income regularly in the shape of dividends on their stock.

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Subscriptions to the capital stock will be received at the following places:

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COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 858 Broadway.

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WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

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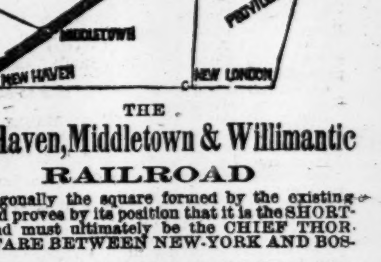
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

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Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, ladies', gents' and children's Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c., &c.

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The Christian Union, $3. Either of Harper's, $4. Phrenological Journal, $3. Marshall's Washington, $5. And the Doctor—a chromo—$5. The worth of $20, for only $7 50. Send to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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